P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,849—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

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Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains	SATURDAY, 2 P.M 1900.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th Feb.
M. L. ARABIA	7969	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5224	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5224	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5193	J. R. Landon	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "

The steamers marked M. L proceed to Marseilles. Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attntieon is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to,

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April. 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costnaro	3,220	15th April. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th Feb., 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	7th April, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	25th Feb. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 7th Feb. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Bouenrd	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 7th March, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th February, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons. on the 13th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 15th February, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 19th February.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th February, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA GENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	1st March.
" R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Sapuriti	29th "
" SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	26th April.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	915	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000. from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 24th February, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

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HOTEL COUPONS available at over 3,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma: immediate relief: permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

SARDAR OOMER JUMALL VUYANI.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

ARAB and PERSIAN CHARGERS, HUNTERS POLO RACERS AND OTHERS,

ON COMMISSION SALE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

1st Class English Carriages with single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.

SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.
Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER.



TREACHER & CO., LD.,

TRUNKS, BAGS,
PORTMANTEAUX,
HAT BOXES,
BONNET CASES,
VALISES, HOLD ALLS,
KIT BAGS,
DECK CHAIRS,
DRESSING CASES,
DECK SHOES.

TRAVELLER'S REQUIREMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SELECTED WINES AND SPIRITS.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
(Bottled in Bordeaux.)
Bottles, Rs. 20 doz.; Pints, Rs.13 doz.

INVALID PORT,
(Bottled in France.)
Bottles, Rs.34 doz.; Pints, Rs.21 doz.

EDINA WHISKY,
(Bottled in Scotland.)
Bottles, Rs. 31-8 doz.; Rs. 2-12 Each.

FINE OLD BRANDY,
(Bottled in Bordeaux.)
Bottles, Rs. 34-12 doz.; Rs. 3 Each.

IMPORTED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

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McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER.
83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

ICES.

CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

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HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Land's End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully Illustrated Catalogues, apply to the Sole Agents:—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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BURKE'S OLD TOM AND DRY GINS.
BURKE'S * * * IRISH WHISKY.
BURKE'S SLOE GIN.
BURKE'S GUINNESS' STOUT.
BURKE'S BASS LIGHT BITTER ALE

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MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

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2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

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HEAD OFFICE; 11, HART STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
TELEGRAMS AND CABLES:—"ECOSSAISE, LONDON."
Sole Proprietors of the following
OLD FASHIONED HIGHLAND
MALT WHISKIES
PURE AND MATURE.

As supplied to Royalty, H. B. M. Army, Navy, and Medical Staff Corps, Officers, Clubs, etc., Home and Abroad.

The production from the finest highland Malts distilled in the highlands of Scotland, bottled there only after thorough maturation in Wood. Every cork, capsule, label and case bears our brand, name and quality mark, without which we do not guarantee the contents. Always shipped direct from H. I. M Bonded Warehouse, Scotland.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON,
Prices and Particulars on application

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.
Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	12
With Cur	50	24	12
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN AID OF THE PAREL CONVENT.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY, at 5 P.M.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3.
Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

MILITARY and Naval Men, half price to the UNRESERVED SEATS.

Plan and TICKETS at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.



S. S. "SULTAN," WILL LEAVE this on or about the 22nd instant for HAMBURG direct, taking a limited number of 1st and 2nd Class Passengers for LONDON via FLUSHING and HAMBURG.

FARES:—1st Class for London and Hamburg ......Rs. 550
Do. 2nd Class for London and Hamburg ..Rs. 375

For particulars apply to

F. HEYER,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S "URANO," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No 2.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bombay, 10th February, 1900.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S "MELPOMENE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 3.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bombay, 10th February, 1900.

S. S. "GLOAMIN,"

ARRIVED 10TH FEBRUARY, 1900.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts., will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

FORBES, FORBES & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th February, 1900.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REVISION OF LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from THURSDAY next, the 15th February, the TIMINGS of the LOCAL SUBURBAN TRAIN on week-days between COLABA and VIRAR will be SLIGHTLY REVISED. For particulars, please see notices exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th February, 1900.

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN attending the EVENING PARTY at Mr. J. N. TATA'S Mansion on Waudby Road, on the night of MONDAY, the 12th instant, are requested to enter Waudby Road from the Esplanade Road. All other entrances to the Waudby Road will be CLOSED. Carriages after setting down will be parked along Waudby Road and Outram Road, and on taking up will depart by the Esplanade Road.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 10th February, 1900.

NOTICE.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES.

IT is hereby notified that MOWLANA HYABE MOWLANA MALAK BADRUDIN GULAM HUSEIN, son of MYA KHAN of Nagpur, has contracted TO SELL the immoveable properties below described to MAHOMED ALLI NURBHAI, LUKMANJI NURBHAI and ABDULALI NURBHAI. All persons having any claim upon the said properties or any of them or any part or parts thereof by way of purchase, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 23, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims which shall be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari vacant land or ground, containing by admeasurement 135 5-9 square yards being the portion of the Fazendari vacant land, containing by admeasurement 257 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Fazendari under No. 10 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 205, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Western side of Ripon Road or otherwise called ground in the centre of the old Race Course in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under Ward No. 3881 (3) and Street No. 68 (b), and bounded as follows:—On the East, by the Ripon Road or otherwise called ground in the centre of the old Race Course aforesaid, on the West, by the vacant ground of Kamati Rana, on the North, by the Mahomadi Baug, and on the South, by the vacant ground of Orah Mulla Khanbhoy, Mulla Abdul Koor with the appurtenances to the same premises belonging.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Ripon Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement, two hundred and eighty two square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East the property of Amersi-Cutchra, on or towards the West, formerly by the property of Bhimji Girdhar, but now of Morarji, on or towards the North, by a public passage opening upon the said Ripon Road, and on towards the South, by a passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under ward No 3877 (4) and street No, 64 (c) and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and are particularly delineated on the place annexed to the Indenture of conveyance, dated the 7th November, 1896, and surrounded by a border with the appurtenance to the same premises belonging.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground to-gether with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Moozamar Pakhdy third Street, on the West side thereof at Mazagaon without the fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 128 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property lately belonging to Hormusji Dubash, and a lane, on or towards the South by the property of Domin o F Simans, on or towards the East, by a public lane and the British India Steam Navigation, Company, Dockyard, and on or towards the West, by the said Moozamar Pakhady Third Street, which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land revenue, under old No. 367, New No. 11643, Old Survey No 400, and New Survey No 3157, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 2, with the appurtenances to the same premises belonging.—Dated this 9th day of February 1900.

MAGANLAL AND JEHANGIR,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of Dr. VINAYAK RAMCHANDRA JOG, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

SARAWATIBAI, widow of Dr. VINAYAK RAMCHANDRA JOG, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Byculla, without the Fort on behalf of TRIMBUCK VINAYAK JOG, RAMCHANDRA VINAYAK JOG, and SHANKER VINAYAK JOG the minor sons of the said Deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 3rd day of February, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.

The 3rd day of February, 1900.

Messrs. HIRALAL, MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

LANOWLI HOTEL.

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BEST CUISINE.
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Dress Circle, Platform Chairs......... ,,	3	Gallery,(Natives only)As.	8

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2ND RING.

Hour, P.M.	Class.	
3- 5	4-5	Body Guard Chargers and Bombay Police Chargers.
3-20	1	Officers chargers,
3-35	20	Pairs under 14 & 3.
3-50	18	Single Harness Ponies.
4- 5	22	Tandems.
4-15	19	Pairs over 14-3
4-25	16	Single Harness Arabs,
4-45	17	Do. Horses.

1ST RING.

3-10	15	Ponies suitable for Polo.
3-25	13	Polo Ponies Arabs C. Bs.
3-50	9	Hunters Arabs C. Bs.
4- 0	8	Hunters Ponies 14 and 10 under.
4-25	29	Brood mares over 14 hands,
4-40	30	Do. under 14 hands,
4-50	11	Ladies horses over 14 hands.
5-25	25	Arab Stallions over 14 hands.
5-40	27	Do. 14 hands and under.
5-50	23	Stallions other classes.
5- 5	34	Pony jumping.
5-25	36	Tandems driving,
5-35	35	Pairs driving.
5-45	37	Single harness driving.

2ND DAY, 15TH FEBRUARY.

2ND RING.

Hour, P.M.	Class.	
3-10	32	Best new importation,
3-20	23	Best complete Turnout Pairs.
3-35	25	do Ponies.
4- 0	21	do Single Horse.
5- 0		Championship best English or Colonial Ponies.
3-15		do do Horses.
5-30	31	Best Country Bred.

1ST RING.

3-10	7	Light weight hunters.
3-35	8	Heavy weight.
4- 5	12	Ladies horses under 14 hands,
4-15	11	do over 14 hands.
5- 0		Championship best Arab pony.
5-15		Championship best Arab Horse.
4-30	35	Horse Jumpibg.
5-30	39	Ladies Driving Competition.

General Parade of Prize winners.
6 P.M. Distribution of Prizes.
Dog Show.
Judging from 11-30 A.M.

Season Tickets Rs. 5 each, admitting Lady and Gentleman.

PROSPECTUS and full particulars obtainable from

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ORGAN RECITAL

IN AID OF FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH, AT 6 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

1. Organ Solo.. Introductory March (Christ and his Soldies)............ Farmer.
Andante from Op. 72 .... Mendelssohn.
Duet—"O Lovely peace" (Judas Maccabæus) .... Handel.
Mr. F. W. J. VINING.
2. Vocal Duet. "They shall hunger no more" (Holy City).......................... Gaul.
Messrs. HEWSON and THOMAS.
3. Organ solo... Introduction and Allegro .. Dr. Wm. Spark
Mr. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.
4. Organ Solo.. Prelude and Fugue in C minor. Bach.
Mr. J. W. STOCKS.
5. Vocal Solo... Aria—"If with all your hearts" ("Elijah") .... Mendelssohn.
Mr. TELFORD HEWSON.
6. Organ Solo... Meditation .... Dr. Bridge.
Air—Jerusalem (St, Paul) Mendelssohn.
Andante......................... Weber.
Mr. F. W. J. VINING.
HYMN No. 3:5
AND COLLECTION.
7. Organ Solo... Sonata No. 1 .... Mendelssohn.
Mr. J. W. STOCKS.
8. Duo .... Violin and Organ "Largo" Handel.
Messrs. ASTELL and DOVE.
9. Organ Solo... Flute Fentasia .... Rheinberger.
Mr. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.
10. Vocal Solo... Aria—Be thou faithful unto death ("St Paul") .... Mendelssohn.
Mr. THOMAS.
11. Organ Solo.. Aria—"Enterat me not to leave thee." Wedding Chorus (Ruth) .... Gaul.
Mr. F. W. J. VINING.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Kala Chowki Road, Chinchpoogly, Arthur Road and Chimna Butcher Street.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dayal Mowjee Callianjee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Mahomed Moosha, the following properties on the following dates:—

On TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground demised by the writing of the 11th day of September, 1886, containing by admeasurement 421 square yards and three-fourths of a square yard, situate at Kala Chowki Road or Chinchpoogly in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 767, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses or ranges of buildings built and standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E ward No. 8371, and 8372, and street No. 19, and 21, standing in the name of the said Hajee Mahomed Moosa, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East, by the property of Oomabai wife of Pundlik Ganesh on or towards the West, by the property of Motiram Dayaram, on or towards the North, by the passage, and or towards the South, by the compound of Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, and which said messuages-tenements dwelling houses or ranges of buildings were formerly as well as now are in the ooupation of several tenants of the said Hajee Mahomed Moosa, on the same day at 4-30 p.m.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground demised by the Indenture of Lease of the seventh day of January, 1891, containing by admeasurement three hundred and eighty two square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Western side of the Arthur Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 767—together with the messuage, tenements, dwelling houses or range of buildings standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under E ward No. 228 and 232, and street No, 232 and 331 and in rear 236,238, and 241, and 1 in rear and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East, by the Arthur Road aforesaid, on or towards the West, by the property of Ruttansey Araton, on or towards the North, by the property of Shaikh Balloo Miya Shaikh Mohideen and on or towards the South, by the property of Marcombai wife of Mamukvroo Butcher, and which said messuages, tenements, dwelling house or range of buildings were formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Hajee Mohamed Moosa.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. at 4 p. m.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage tenements, or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Chimna Butcher street or Oomarkhady Sewer Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenents of the said Haji Mahomed Moosa, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty seven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue, under old No. 1634, 1637, 1638 new No. 5761, old Survey Nos. 929 to 932 and 4620, and New Survey No. 4272, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C ward No. 7223, street Nos. 168 and 174 and 4547 Oomerkady Sewer street, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East, by Chimna Butcher Street, on or towards the West, by the house Pardesi Mohon Narayen, on or towards the North, by the Chimna Butcher cross Lane, and on or toward the South, by a Sweeper's passage, and the house of Lalloo Miya Cookney.

For further particular and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas Dhurmsi Cama and Hormusji, Solicitors, at their offices No, 65,67, Esplanade road, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY. SITUATE AT BHANDARY STREET.

On WEDNESDY, 28th instant, at 4 p.m., the Undersigned will resell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Valji Vardhman, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Cashia Rama, who purchased the same on the 15th October, 1899, the right, title and interest of the said mortgagee, Valjee Vardhman, and the mortgagor, Dhondu Ramjee, in the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS of the PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, with messuege, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Southern side of Bhandari Street, without the Fort Bombay, in the registration Sub, district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 12 feet breadth and 50 feet in length or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipalty under Ward B. No. 1974, Street No, 107-9, and bounded on the East, by the property of Haji Abdul Nurmahomed, on the West, by the house of Vithu Mankia, on the North, by the said Bandary Street, and on the South, by the property of Narayan-Mahari,

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram, and Madan, Solicitors, at their office, at No, 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned,

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On a DAY to be FIXED hereafter, Messrs, BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Bemersyde," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, made to order by John Roberts and others, one sweet-toned Mahogany piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, very rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, first-rate pictures, oleographs, and oil paintings, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate hanging and table kerosine lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, rich Majolica ware, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, rugs, one strong built vis-a-vis in very good order, one handsome strong bay Australian horse, goes in harness and saddle, sets of English harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of the Oriental Life Insurance Co., Ld., and the late Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater, F. I. A., Actuary.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th February, 1900.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK.

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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.
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PARIS............	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
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RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.............	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
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ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

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GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL.
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C

BRANCHES

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,580

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32......	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leightone, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley............................	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow......	...	
Cure for Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32......	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32......	...	
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32...	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32...	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32..................	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson............	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy............	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nousrenbench	...	
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle..............................	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner......	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, chairs, tables, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, &c.
1 D-B-B-L gun, by William Powell, in leather case.
1 S. B. Winchester repeating rifle.
1 D.-B. gun, by Whistler.
1 D B 500 express rifle by Adams and Co., London, in case complete.
1 S B 4 bores duck gun, by Army and Navy Stores.
1 mahogany case of rich plated spoons, forks, and cutlery.
1 stamp album, consisting of about 1,150 distinct and separate original stamps.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. T. H. Jones, consisting of wearing apparel, revolver, dressing case, books, pneumatic bicycle clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing glass, easy chair, etc.

Also the effects of the late Mr. Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia consisting of a lot of printed portions of books.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light rubber tyred wheel victoria.
1 glass fronted double seated brougham.
1 showy and fast black Arab mare, going in harness.
1 ,, ,, grey ,, horse.
1 set English harness, single.
3 ladies' and gent's new pneumatic bicycles; also several second-hand bicycles.
1 second-hand victoria with lamps and grey horse and harness.
1 strong-built, office shigram.
1 light and strong dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE GARDEN PLANTS AT THE LADIES' GYMKHANA. "RIDGE," MALABAR HILL.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th inst. at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a very large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of suthuriums, ocantum, bigonia, crotens, canna, chrysanthemums, duranta, ferns, geraniums, honeysuckle, hibiscus, lilies, palms, panax, roses, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are on view.

Grand Auction Sale of valuable Gold Jewellery, Gold, Silver and Nickel Watches, clocks, Platedware, and large iron safe.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th, and THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Ditmar and Co.'s lamp depot, the whole of the valuable and large stock-in-trade of Messrs. J. Peterson and Co. (Agents to Messrs. Favre, Leuba and Co.) consisting of gold bracelets, jewelled rings, ladies' and gents' gold alberts, gold pencils and studs, ladies' and gents' new gold, silver, and nickel watches of various description, table, carriage, and wall clocks, majolica wall clocks, best platedware, suitable for presents, valuable marble clocks, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE PYDHOWNI ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Pandurang Krishnaji and Guzanand Pandurang, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of November, 1898, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, admeasuring 25 square yards of thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's new No. 7-29, and new Survey No. 1278, with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward B, No. 958, and Street Nos. 2334 and 33, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Pydhowni Road in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the north, by Pydowni Road aforesaid, on the south by the property of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jo sub, on the east, by the Kelsa Street, and on the west, by the property of Balcrishna Moroba, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTERS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN HUMMUM STREET, FORT, AND AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions from Mr. Burjorjee Cowasjee Cooper the sole surviving Executor of the last will of the late Mr. Nowrojee Ruttonjee Cooper, and in pursuance of directions contained in the said will regarding the division of the properties, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, on the dates hereunder mentioned, the following valuable landed properties, viz.:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1900, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house thereon, built and standing, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay, in Hummum Street, admeasuring about 988 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, and bounded as follows—That is to say, on or towards the east, by Mr. Francis Leggets' Bakery, on or towards the west, by the house of Dadabhoy Cowasji's sons, on or towards the north, by the house of the said Dadabhoy Cowasjee's sons and that of one Dorabji Ruttonji Dalal, and on or towards the south, by Hummum Street aforesaid, and now occupied by Duke and Son's Soda-water Factory and Hindustan Spinning Mills Offices, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1900, at 3 p.m.

LOT No. 2.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of ground with five bungalows, stables, out-houses, and well standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, containing in the whole 22,773 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Fourth Mojawar Pakady Road, on the west, partly by the Nawabs Tank and partly by Chima Ramji Street, on the north, partly by a tank, partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, partly by the fire temple of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Gusder, and partly by the properties of Rustomjee Parack Nanawalla and the late Narayen Dabooiker, respectively, and on the south, partly by the Portuguese Church of Senhora De Gloria, partly by the property of the said Nowrojee Ruttonjee Cooper, and partly by Church Street, and which said five bungalows and two stables are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 46-48. 1,11,2, and 8, respectively, and are in the respective occupation of Mr. Maidment, Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Banajee, Mr. H. F. Soares, Mr. V. Soares, and Mr. Pereira, and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay, in the name of the said Nanabhoy Jamsetjee under old No. 87, and is situate in the registration Sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate on the north side of Church Street, Mazagon, and fronting thereto in the Sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, and which said piece of ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay, in the name of Nanabhoy Jamsetjee, under old Nos. 281 and 382, and admeasuring 1416-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by premises hereinafter described, on or towards the west, by a lane or passage of about three feet and the house of P. A. Vaz, formerly the house of Mathews De Souza, the half of which said passage belongs to this premises and the other half belongs to the said P. A. Vaz, on or towards the north, by the said premises belonging to the said Nowrojee Ruttonjee Cooper, and on or towards the south, by Church Street.

On the SAME DAY, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 3.

All the messuage, tenement, or upper-roomed dwelling-house, with the garden adjoining thereto, and admeasuring about 88 89 square yards of ground, late the property of Rozario de Quadros deceased, situate lying and being without the town walls of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Mazagon, bounded on the east, partly by the property of Merwanjee Hormasjee Dubash and partly by Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s Dockyard, on the west, by Moozaver Pacady Fourth Row, on the north, by the property of Mr. J. J. De Souza, and on the south, partly by the property of the late Narayen Wassooder, deceased, and partly by Moozaver Pacady Third Lane, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Mr. P. Mullea and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 372, 371, 389, and 368, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 15, and 17.

On the SAMEDAY, at 5 p.m.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenement or dewelling-house, standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Mazagon, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi, and containing by admeasurement 800 square yards and bounded as follows:—On the north, by a public passage, on the south, by Nowland Street, on the east, by the property of Mr. M. D. Quadros, and on the west, by Laurence De Lima Street, and which was formerly and is now in the occupation of Mr. H. Saibold, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 203, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd Day of March, 1900, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the two messuages tenements, and out-buildings thereon erected, situated at Mount Road, Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Mazagon, containing by recent admeasurement 8,538 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the north, partly by a road and partly by property belonging to the late Manockjee Limjee, on the south, by property belonging to Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, on the east, by Mount Road aforesaid, and on the west, by property belonging to Hajee Hoosein, and which said premises are now occupied, respectively, by Mr. W. Laythorpe and Mr. J. Joseph, and are Assessed in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 24 and 24 26, respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th February, 1900

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1896.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 2,500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates:—

For 1 Year, 6 per cent. per annum.
,, 9 Months, 5½ ,, ,,
,, 6 ,, 5 ,, ,,
,, 3 ,, 4 ,, ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of Government Papers, Port Trust and Municipal Bonds, and Shares of good and sound Companies.

Every description of Agency business undertaken. Reports, Rates, etc., obtainable on application to

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to pay in their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK OF BOMBAY or send them to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. N. S. GLAZEBROOK, No. 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

MR. JAMES DOUGLAS will deliver a LECTURE at the Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 5-30 p.m., on "Odds and Ends of Bombay History"; being an Exhibition of Bombay Government Paper of 1678 and Relics of 1790, 1810, 1845 and 1865 with Brief Explanations.

Members, their families and friends, are invited to attend,

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 6th February, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON SCRAP, &c.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up-to, 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of February, 1900, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on Application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorised Form, which can be had on Application to the Undersigned at his Office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200, must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st February, 1900.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or AGAINST the ESTATE of KENNETH MACAULAY, Marine Surveyor, Bombay, late of Bombay, European, Deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid, on the 1st day of September, 899, and Probate of an Authenticated Copy of whose Will was on the 12th day of January, 1900, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to William Macaulay Ross, an Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., Merchants, Bombay, one of the Surviving Executors named in the said Will, to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay reserving the right of John Smith, the other Surviving Executor named in the said Will to come in and apply for Probate thereof, are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said William Macauly Ross on his behalf at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Treacher's Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their Names and Addresses, and the Particulars of their Claims upon or against the Estate of the said Deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 6th day of March, 1900, as after that date the said William Macaulay Ross as such Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Deceased then in his hands, according to the Directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the Claims of which the said Executor shall then have Notice as aforesaid, and no Claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated, this 20th day of January, 1900.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, BAYLEY, & DUNLOP,
Executor's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgni or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent sulhod be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolutions General Department, Nos 4492-P, dated 17th July, and 8616-P, dated 20th December 1899, with reference to Government servants proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.

Mahableshwar, February 5, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART. GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient,

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,225xd 1-4xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial Bank of India	{ 10,000 } { 15,000 }	190	{ 100 } { 75 }	6 p.c.	65
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£571
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	205
Anglo-Indian	1,315		0	Nil	22
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000		60
Ballary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs2.	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,800	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,680
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.	450
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	575
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	385
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	360
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	290
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	103
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	260
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	610
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,220xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	185
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	460
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,890	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	375
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	690
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	..	dvdRs.82	575
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	155
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,700
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,620
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	41
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs45	1,335
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	160
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	575
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	540
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,725
Soonderdas	75	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	230	dvRs 12	255
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	150
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	505
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs20	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs10	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdRs1	2
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	..	4 pr. ct.	600
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	477½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Abar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x1
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	15
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	72¼
Breulse Cawnpor Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	180x1
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	150	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs17	125xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs80	475xd
Bahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	42¼
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	350
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	480
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	300xd
	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sassoon					585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	1725
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	325
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200 000	all	1 Rs 80	
Volkart	...		—		

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 5h. 59m. High water 10-19m., 11-7s. Low water, 4-43m., 4-0a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Races Second Day.
Bombay Gymkhana Racquets Tournament.
Mr. J. N. Tata's Evening Party in honour of H. E. Lord Sandhurst.
Harmston's Circus.
Novelty Theatre, Ada Delroy Company.

FAIR.—The annual Khoja Durga Fair commences to-morrow and will last for four days.

BENEDICTINE.—We have received a sample box of this favourite liquor through the local agent, Mr. Eugene Moufre. It is needless to say that this celebrated liquor has maintained a very high reputation for its exquisiteness and medicinal properties. As an after-dinner liquor, it supersedes Chartreuse and similar liquors. It has a very large consumption both in Europe and India, which alone speaks of the superiority of that liquor over all other liquors of similar qualities.

DAMAUN NEWS.—Our correspondent writes on Saturday that a panic prevails here in consequence of the shopkeepers refusing to receive the Peshwai copper coin consisting of *shivrais* (pice) and *dhaboos* (two-pice) which has been current here for several years, the reason assigned for such sudden determination being that the traders of Bassein, Pardi, Vapi and other places in British territory, with whom they have dealings, have refused to accept such coin. Thousands of labourers and artisans who up to last evening received their wages in this coin, have been unable to-day to obtain the necessaries of life in exchange for their money. It is reported that people from Vapi and Udwara have come here and offer 24 annas in this coin for a British rupee. Much inconvenience, it is feared, will be felt among the poor classes, whose savings have been invested in Peishwa copper coin.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Raghoo Suecaram, a mill-hand, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased worked in the waste breaking department of the Jamshed Mill and resided with his brother, at Curry Road. About 8 o'clock, on Friday morning, Raghoo, while at work, put his right hand into the machine to remove the waste from the cylinder, when his hand was drawn in. He screamed out and the machine was stopped. When extricated his right arm was found to have been severed at the elbow and crushed up to the shoulder joint. He was at once conveyed in an unconscious and dying state to the J. J. Hospital, where he expired shortly after admission. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the cause of death was due to shock, following the injuries. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

KILLED BY A RAILWAY ENGINE.—Mr. Allen E. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Curry Road, regarding the death of Ladoo, a Hindu widow, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased worked as a coolie at the Parel workshops of the G. I. P. Railway, and resided at Parel village. On Friday morning, Ladoo left home to attend her work, and about 8 o'clock she was seen passing through the south entrance of the workshop and crossing from the up to the down main line. Just then the down Poona passenger came along and before she could get clear of it, she was caught by the cow-catcher of the engine and thrown on one side. The driver stopped the train and went up to the deceased. She was found lying on her stomach dead. There were abrasions on her body and she was bleeding from her ears. The deceased was lame of her right leg. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from injuries received by her having been accidentally knocked down by the cow-catcher of a railway engine on the G. I. P. Railway Line.

SELLING AERATED WATERS WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Goosmakha Byram, an Irani, was charged by Constable Morris with keeping a refreshment-room without a license from the Commissioner of Police. Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. Constable Morris stated that about three weeks ago he went to the accused's shop at Colaba and purchased a bottle of lemonade for six pice. On an inquiry he found that accused had no license for the sale of aerated waters in his shop, and he warned him to obtain one from the Commissioner of Police. Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, Constable Morris said that accused was under the impression that he could sell aerated waters without a license and many Iranis were also under the same impression. Witness thought this was the first prosecution of the kind. No notice had been taken of people selling mineral waters without a license, until recently. The accused had in his shop lemonade and pick-me-up for sale. He had also oilmen's stores. Accused had formerly a license for eatables, which was taken away by the Commissioner of Police. The magistrate discharged the accused, remarking that there was no evidence to show that aerated waters complained of constituted spirituous and fermented liquors and that the accused's shop was a place of public resort.

PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—Under the patronage of the President and Vice President and Committee of the Bombay Famine Relief Fund, a sale of work and promenade concert were held on Saturday evening, in the Gardens of the Government House, Parel. The arrangements for the sale were carried out under the supervision of the Rev. Hugh Gundry. Three pretty stalls, containing various fancy articles, had been got up on the promenade ground, that elevated part of the garden ground, which borders the tank on the east side of the compound. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Band was in attendance and played selections of music during the evening, while a phonographic concert provided by Mr. Sheriar Aspandiar, of Kalbadevi Road, enlivened the proceedings. Besides the three stalls, there were two others one for the sale of flowers and the other for refreshment, the latter being provided by Mr. Cornaglia, of Meadow Street. The various stalls were presided over by the following ladies:—(1) Mrs. Hugh Gundry, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Canel, and Mrs. Turner; (2) Mrs. Barrett and Mrs. Robinson; (3) Mrs. Ledgard, Miss Jameson and Mrs. Miller; (4) Mrs. Gawthorne, Miss Buck, and Miss Stevens; (5) Miss Cronan. At half-past 4 o'clock Mrs. McArthur arrived and was received by Rev. Mr. Gundry and Mrs. Gundry. The Rev. Hugh Gundry, in requesting Mrs. McArthur to open the sale, said that though their effort was on a very small scale, still it would go to the help of those who had been suffering from the pinch of starvation. Mrs. McArthur then formally declared the sale to be open.

THE LATE MR. NOWROJEE NASARWANJEE WADIA.

IN response to an influentially-signed requisition the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds convened at the Allbless Baug yesterday, a public meeting of Parsees, with the object of passing a vote of condolence at the death of Mr. Nowrojee Nasarwanji Wadia, C. I. E., who had gone to England for the benefit of his health and died there on the 19th December last. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., presided; the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds were present; and there was a fair attendance of members of the community. Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir proposed that "this meeting expresses its deep regret at the lamentable death in England of Mr. Nowrojee Nasarwanjee Wadia. He took a leading part in advancing the cause of industrial and technical education in this city. Besides interesting himself in all matters connected with the welfare of all classes of the community, he took a zealous part in promoting all works for the benefit of the Parsee community. During his lifetime he contributed liberally to works connected with the Zoroastrian religion; and a sum of Rs. 21,000 to the funds of the Parsee Punchayet. Moreover he demonstrated his warm interest in his own community by setting apart a sum of Rs. 3,51,000 by his last will. For the loss of such an industrious and liberal-hearted leader of the community, who was ever solicitous to benefit his own community, this public meeting of Parsees records its deep regret; and requests its chairman, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., to forward a copy of this resolution to be recorded in the books of the Parsee Punchayet, and to forward copies of it to the deceased's widow, Bai Jerbai Nowrojee Nasarwanjee Wadia, and to his eldest son, Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee Nasarwanjee Wadia, with an appropriate letter."

The Hon. Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, in seconding the proposition, bore willing testimony to the many good qualities of the deceased gentleman. Dr. Dadachanji supported the proposition, relating from personal experience numerous instances evidencing the deep interest the deceased always took in the welfare of all classes of his community. Thanks were voted to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds, the trustees of the Allbless Baug and to the chairman; and the proceedings terminated.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

I WAS not present at the last concert of the Bristol Madrigal Society, but the programme lies before me, and I wish I had been there. The Monday Pop, attracts me but little. From the sonata I turn away. I am the uncultivated, uncivilised, uneducated person who knows not fine music. But madrigals and glees and part songs I love as much as any Elizabethan. In this respect let us all belong to the Elizabethan age. When the choir bursts into one of the old glees—"See the Chariot at Hand," "In going to my lonely bed," or even the good old "Hark! the Lark"—then even the uncivilised and the uneducated feels his pulse beating faster. Many years ago—say in the Sixties—it seemed as if we were all going to learn part singing, but I hear little of it now. Why do we not teach all the boys and girls to sing? Why do we not have a glee and madrigal club in every town and every village? As for reasons why we should have everywhere such clubs, read the following. I crib them from the covering of the programme of the concert given by the Bristol Madrigal Club, which has now, I observe, arrived at the same respectable antiquity as myself.

In Byrd's First Miscellaneous Collection of Psalmes, Sonnets and Songs of Sadness, and Pietie—published 1588—are the following Reasons briefly set down by th' Auctor, to persuade every one to learn to sing:

"1st. It is a knowledge easily taught, and quickly learned, where there is a good Master, and an apt Scoller.

"2nd. The exercise of singing is delightful to Nature, and good to preserve the health of man.

"3rd. It doth strengthen all parts of the breast, and doth open the pipes.

"4th. It is a singular good remedie for a stutting and stammering in the speech.

"5th. It is the best means to procure a perfect pronunciation, and to make a good Orator.

"6th. It is the only way to know where Nature hath bestowed a good voice; which gift is so rare, as there is not one among a thousand that hath it; and in many that excellent gift is lost, because they want art to express nature.

"7th. There is not any musicke of instruments whatsoever, comparable to that which is made of the voices of men; where the voyces are good, and the same well sorted and ordered.

"8th. The better the voyce is, the meeter it is to honour and serve God therewith; and the voyce of man is chiefly to be employed to that ende. Omnis Spiritus laudet Dominum."

The death at the advanced age of 94—"life to the last enjoyed"—of James Martineau has been made, very properly, the subject of respectful notice in all the papers. I have not observed, however, in any notice that I have seen a recognition of the fact that in him we lose one of the finest writers of our time. To my mind, there have been in this century few whose style is so admirable from every point of view. He was always reasoning, and he knew how to arrange and marshal his facts, his arguments, and his conclusions with clearness and precision. He knew exactly what he wished to say and he knew exactly how best to say it. A convincing style requires conviction and clearness of vision in the writer. The book of his which I read for the sake of the charm always attaching to clarity and purity of style is the "Hours of Thought." The book is written in English apparently simple, yet to most of us unattainable; there is no dragging in of foreign words to make the thought more intelligible; there is no endeavour to introduce new adjectives; there is no straining after phrase; there is no attempt at epigram; the sentences flow on like a full river, evenly between the banks, smooth and without apparent effort, yet irresistible. The writer has subdued the language, and made it his servant to express his thoughts exactly as he desires. We are continually called upon to admire some new fashion in style; it is the abnormal use of adjectives, the invention of new words, the importation of foreign words, something "precious," something more subtle than has hitherto appeared. Alas! Euphues struts across the stage, and is followed by another, like unto himself, with a difference. He is forgotten because fashion never lasts; the simple, plain, forcible English of Bacon, of Addison, of Goldsmith, of Fielding, of Scott, of Martineau alone survives.

I opened an almanac last Saturday in order to note the death of Martineau as the event of the day. In running over the leaves I remarked—a thing which anyone may do, but no one ever does—the bewildering variety of the events commemorated and the apparent caprice which guides the almanac maker in bestowing the meed of Fame in his columns. It is a kind of limited immortality; Fame's penny whistle or, at least, her scrannel pipe, not her trumpet, is blown through these pages. For instance, there are eighty living persons out of the whole mighty multitude of living men and women whose birthdays are here commemorated. Out of the eighty, fifty-one are Kings, Princes, Princesses, Presidents, and statesmen; thirteen are army and navy men; only three are ecclesiastics; two are men of science; two are lawyers; there are no painters, no sculptors, no musical composers, four are men of letters, there are no women of letters; one is a dramatist, one is an actor, one is a traveller, one is a cricketer, one is a City man. I believe that makes up the tale of eighty.

Of the dead there are 114 commemorated. It seems a small proportion out of the countless millions who have gone before, but, then, the space is limited. To classify these favourites of Fame, we find that twenty-nine are kings, princes, and statesmen, fifteen are generals and admirals, two are men of science, five are artists, one is a schoolmaster, four are travellers or writers on travel, one is a musician, and fify-seven are men or women of letters. The proportion of writers to princes and statesmen is, it will be perceived, very much changed in the second list. The proportion are of interest, because they show how fleeting is the popularity of prince or statesman compared with that of the poet or author.

I have often observed in churchyards how very rare it is to find a tombstone with a date upon it earlier then the eighteenth century, or, perhaps, the last quarter of the seventeenth. Such monuments within the parish churches belonging to the sixteenth century are by no means uncommon. If there are any of the fifteenth they are monuments to the memory of very great people, e.g., the monuments to the Duke and Duchess of York in Fotheringay Church. Of course, the tooth of Time obliterates names, and this may account partly for the absence of early tombstones. However, I have just found a note in a book of the year 1774, in which the reader is asked if he knows of any tombstone in the churchyards so old as 200 years, i.e., which go back to the sixteenth century. The writer adds his opinion that formerly all person of consideration were buried in the church, and that persons of mean condition would not have the presumption to put up a monument to their own families. The same thing may observed at the present day; it is a mark of a certain social standing to have a headstone. The common mound marks the grave of the rustic; the wooden cross or the wooden slab with the name marks the grave of one a little higher—say the village blacksmith; the engraved stone belongs to the farmer. If any of my readers can tell me of a headstone in a churchyard earlier than, say, 1650 or 1600, I shall feel obliged.

The custom of burying within a church was naturally reserved for the "Quality" because the space is limited. For this reason, dear reader, you and I will not be buried in Westminster Abbey. In one church, however, that of Cockington, near Torquay, there is no churchyard, and the whole parish has been buried in the church since it was first built. In St. Martin's, Ludgate-hill, the dead parishioners were all deposited in the crypt until fifty years ago. However, the general custom was to grant burial within the church, only to the gentry and the clergy. One would have thought that the open air under the trees, with the flowers and the birds and the soft air of summer, would have created a sentiment in favour of the churchyard. But there were other considerations. One could not take precautions enough for the safety of the soul. The churchyard, it is true, was consecrated; but then there were degrees of consecration. The church was more sacred than the churchyard; the cathedral more sacred than the parish church; the monastery chapel more sacred than the cathedral. There where also degrees of sanctity in the church itself; the ground became more holy as one drew nearer to the altar. Outside there was a certain amount of protection for the rustic, quite as much as he could expect; within, one was much safer, and if it were allowed to lie before the altar in the robe and cowl of a holy friar one was without any anxiety. But this privilege could only be secured by queen and princess, noble and great lord.

The Society of Authors is organising a Pension Fund for its members. This is a very simple thing, and, in the eyes of many, a laudable thing. It is so simple that it would seem impossible to misrepresent it. But certain persons who write paragraphs for the papers always do endeavour to misrepresent everything connected with that society, and have actually succeeded in doing so in this case. They begin by asserting, which is false, that the Pension Fund is founded for literature at large; this enables them to sneer at its insufficiency. When it is pointed out that the fund is created only for members of the society, then it is obvious to remark that evidently the promoters hold that there are no authors outside the society. Now we do not hear of objections taken to the Oddfellows or the Freemasons because they confine their benevolent institutions to the fraternity; why, therefore should the Society of Authors be held up to ridicule because it does the same thing? As regards the amount required to make the fund a useful institution, it will be much less than some would suppose. The Royal Literary Fund, with the whole company of literary folk, ragamuffin poets, and novelists out at elbows under its care, could only find twenty-two objects worthy of relief last year. I do not think that more than a third of those engaged in literary life belong to the Society of Authors. Nor do I think that there will ever be a large proportion of those who will be claimants for a pension which can only be small. One more point. It has been wisely, I think, decided that no appeal shall be made to the public for assistance. The fund will be raised and maintained by the members of the society for themselves. If friends outside wish to lend their aid I suppose that the committee will consider the offer, but they will not be asked.

The philosophic people who belong to the Folk Lore Society—I am one, but an unworthy member—are fond of tracing legends, and myths, and customs all over the world. Cinderella, the dear girl, is found in I know not how many people, speaking I know not how many tongues, and believing an equal number of religions. How did Cinderella become ubiquitous? The transactions of the Folk Lore Society will perhaps offer a theory. For my own part, I have none. Now, a correspondent sends me a curious superstition common to Shetlanders and Singhalese. How islanders so wide apart—some 15,000 miles, I should think—managed to adopt each others' views I do not know. But here is the fact. The rice cultivators of Ceylon and the fishermen of Shetland resemble each other in one or two rather remarkable points. They refrain from speaking of the implements of their calling by their names; they call them something else, by names known only to themselves. The reason is that if the evil spirit were to think that they were speaking of spades and rakes, or of nets and hooks, he would be tempted to damage them, or even to appropriate them. The train of thought is the same with both races. "There is an Evil Spirit always on the look out for opportunities of doing mischief. He even hears what we say. If we let him understand that we are talking about our implements and tools we shall direct his attention to them, and shall suggest to him a way of doing an injury. Therefore we will agree to call a boat or a spade by some fancy name only known to ourselves."

Another custom of the Shetlander, not possible to the rice grower, is that if in fishing his net catches something at the bottom and a stone is brought up, it is not to be thrown back again for fear of offending the Evil Spirit, who most certainly put it into the net. It is to be kept in the boat until the net again catches. Then it is to be dropped in the water with the words, "Take your own and give me mine," whereupon the net is at once released. Now, if the Singhalese were to turn fisher, would be, following the same line of thought, adopt a similar custom?

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

EXECUTION BARRED BY LIMITATION.

NARAYAN GOVIND MANEK *vs.* SONO SADASHIV AND OTHERS.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. M. P. Khareghat District Judge of Ratnagiri, in appeal No. 370 of 1898. Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared for Narayen Govind, the original defendant No. 1 and appellant, and Mr. Manekshah for Sono and others, original plaintiffs and respondents.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins Chief Justice, in giving the court's decision, said: Two points have been taken in this appeal: first, that the application for execution is barred by limitation. We think that there is no such bar. The original application was in January, 1888. Resistance to execution occurred in February 1888. This led to a suit under the 2nd Clause of section 331, which was finally decided by the High Court decree, dated 11th October 1894. The present application is within 3 years of that date. It appears that the original application of January 1888, was "disposed of" by the Subordinate Judge on 18th August 1888. This order was apparently passed in the absence of the parties, and there is nothing to show that the decree-holder knew of it. It is prefectly clear that the order was irregular, and is directly opposed to Circular No. 79, page 46 of the Circular Book. We cannot agree with the contention of the pleader for the judgment-debtor before us that the application of January 1888 was entirely at an end, and that the decree-holder was bound in order to keep his decree alive to make applications for execution within the period of limitation, even though such an application must have been refused on the ground that the litigation under Section 331 was still pending. The fact is that the proceedings in execution were suspended during that litigation. The authorities for such a proposition are numerous and need not be quoted in detail. It is contended that there is a further bar of limitation even under Article 178, but this is clearly not so; for this is not a fresh application for execution. It is an application to revive the prior application which had been suspended pending the litigation. The 2nd point is that no more than 3 years' mesne profits can be awarded, the decretal order dated 19th September 1884 directing "the plaintiff to get mesne profits from 1st September 1880 to the delivery of possession, the amount to be fixed in execution of the decree" being necessarily subject to the limitation laid down in Section 211 Civil Procedure Code. The District Judge held that he could not go behind the decree. But we may point out that as held by the Full Bench in "Puran Chand *vs.* Roy Radha Kishen," I.L.R., 19 Cal., 132, the proceedings for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of mesne profits are a continuance of the original suit, and the Court in so ascertaining the amount is bound by the provisions of Section 211. It is true that possession has not yet been delivered to the decree-holder. But this fact does not prevent the clear provisions of the law being followed. We must vary the decree of the Lower Appellate Court by limiting the mesne profits to 3 years subsequent to 12th January 1887, the date of the High Court decree. Appellant must pay his own costs and 1-2 respondents'.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

THE twelfth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Saturday at the registered office, Apollo Street, Mr. Chhotalal Ishwardas presiding. The following was the director's report:—

Your directors have the pleasure of convening the twelfth ordinary general meeting to submit their annual report and audited statement of accounts made up to 30th June 1899. The net profit earned by your Company including Rs. 920-14-1 brought forward from last year's account, amounts to Rs. 42,710-1-6 which your directors propose should be apportioned as follows:—In payment of a dividend at Rs. 10 per share on 2,000 fully paid shares Rs. 20,000, in payment of a dividend at Rs. 1 per share on 1,200 shares on which Rs. 25 only have been called, Rs. 1,200—Rs. 21,200. To carry to depreciation fund account Rs 21,000; to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 510 1-6—total Rs. 42,710-1-6. The Company's buildings, machinery, cotton and yarn are fully insured against fire risk. Mr. Tapidas Dullabhram retires from the board by rotation but is eligible for re-election. You have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

The director's report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 20 per share was declared. Mr. Choonilbhai Dayabhai Vakilna was re-appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 100 per annum. Mr. Tapidas Dulabhram, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	4	16
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	6	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	22	11	73
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	22	8	31
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	27	19	93
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	3	24
G Mahim and Worli	5	6	35
Water Division	0	0	6
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	38	67
Total	94	86	391
Same date last year	113	120	269
Small-pox	21	32	

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	5	16
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	17	5	57
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	22	10	59
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	15	6	33
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	7	109
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	9	3	24
G Mahim and Worli	6	6	29
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	28	50
Total	73	68	377
Total plague deaths to date	65,374	56,597	
Small-pox	68	41	
Cholera	0	2	

INOCULATION.

The total inoculated persons up to 31st January numbered 1,44,756:—

Castes and Nationalities.	Total Inoculations during the week ending 31st Jan 1900.	Total Inoculated persons since 6th Sept. 1899 up to 31st Jan. 1900.	Total Inoculated persons during 1898-1899 up to 31st Jan. 1900.
Brahmins	45	1,084	2,313
Jains	15	992	1,165
High Caste Hindus	1,566	39,884	44,374
Low Caste Hindus	2,567	52,496	64,542
Mussalmans	200	9,284	18,754
Parsees	13	1,517	8,064
Jews	1	597	734
Europeans	2	189	320
Eurasians	2	100	190
Native Christians	32	1,084	2,332
Other Nationalities	13	1,083	1,328
Unclassified	...	1	651
Total	4,456	1,08,271	1,44,756

DAMAUN.

On Wednesday there were three deaths from plague at Lower Damaun, the victims being a Mahomedan of Kharwadi, another of Kharavad and a Dheria in the Mandwas. On Thursday there were five deaths, whereof three were contributed by plague the victims being a Mahomedan of Kharavad, a barber of Khatrivad and Chaganial Lalubhoy, a Bania trader, in the Mandwas at Chokdi. Dead rats appeared for first time since the appearance of plague in the house in New Cli of Mr. Ardesir Sorabji Postwala, the head-master of the Government Gujrati School, whereon His Excellency the Governor and Mr. Francis Moniz, the Assistant Judge and Director of Public Institution, were good enough to provide quarters, where Mr. Postwala shifted with his family.

THE INCONVENIENCES OF PRIVATE HEALTH CAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There has been a clamour ever since the establishment of private health camps regarding the scanty water supply. Naturally, to a camp containing 800 or over inmates, standpipes with a very weak jet would be an inadequate supply. The inmates who rush at one and the same hour in the morning to perform their ablution reminds one of wells in Marwar. The authorities are aware of this fact, and when applied to instead of redressing the grievances, have, as it were, added insult to injury by substituting T. Kennedy's Patent for the old ones which helped to minimise to a certain extent the present inconvenience, though none the better. This puts one in mind of a story, in Æsop's Fables of the Frogs that stood in need of a King. The authorities might be labouring under the impression, that sea-water, which is very near to the camps, added to that of the model stand pipes, would form a copious supply of water. But they are mistaken. The inmates would never have hesitated to have recourse to such a stratagem had there been an uniform tide. The former grievances were somewhat of a soothing character. The lack of water-supply was all that could be complained of; but the introduction of T. Kennedy's Patent is simply horrible. One has to wait (leaving aside his duties) pressing the tap till the tub is full to the brim. I hope, the authorities will be benign enough, either to accord the full privileges or at least remove the Kennedy "crank," which is literally bringing the number of frogs to a low ebb.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Feb. 7. AGGRIEVED.

DR. K. N. BAHADURJEE MEMORIAL.

A MEETING of subscribers to the Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee memorial fund was held at the Bhickheejee Bengalee Girls Schools on Saturday last, Mr. K. R. Cama presiding. A sub-committee had at a previous meeting of subscribers been appointed to decide how to dispose of the fund. There were two proposals for consideration by the sub-committee, namely to establish at Paunchgunny or some other hill station a sanitarium for Parsees bearing the deceased's name, or to open a class of educated nurses for the treatment of sick Parsees. Paunchgunny being far away to meet the convenience of poor Parsees the sub-committee preferred the proposal to establish a Parsee sanitarium at Deolali bearing Dr. Bahadurjee's name, out of the sum of Rs. 28,000, which had been subscribed to the fund. On the motion of Mr. Hormusji Shapurjee Chothia, seconded by Dr. Jehangir Jamsetjee Cursetjee, it was resolved to establish a Parsee sanitarium at Deolali or some other eligible place. Another committee was appointed to carry the resolution into effect; and the proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B I S N Co's steamer India, Commander J W Robertson, which arrived in harbour on 9th inst. from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar, reports that on February 4th in latitude 1° 0' N and longitude 64° 5' E passed through the centre of a small cyclone, force of wind did not exceed 4. Mercury fell ·020, Aneroid fell, ·040 in the Central calm weather, and at times rainy and wet looking.—The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Melpomene, Commander G Sabbadin, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste via Kurrachee, reports having experienced bad weather in the Mediterranean and Red Sea.

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Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
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CONDY'S FLUID
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Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.

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OF

SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, main-spring and a guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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REAL-GILT FRAMES OF ANY SIZE MADE TO ORDER.

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16, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, C-IEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a NEW BLOCK called LYTON BLOCK, Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Cnef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room & bath-room, per diem Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person, per diem Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons, per diem Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons, per diem Rs.16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
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15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

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CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 10.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	104 1-4—1-4
Bar Silver	27 7-16+1-8
Paris Exchange	25·19
3 per cent. French Rentes	100 3-4 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	110 "
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Paper	64 1-4 "
Shipments of Silver to Bombay	£100,000
" Gold "	£ 50,000
" Silver to Calcutta	£ 80,000
" Gold "	£ 10,000

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady with very little doing. Sales to some extent were made for February at 1-4 1-8 D. D., and for March at 3-32 D. D.

We quote :—

T. T.	1-4 1-8
D. D.	1-8
3 Months' Credits	3-8
3 Months' Francs	172
30 Days', on Hongkong	143
" Shanghai	148
" Japan	194

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market was weak on opening at Rs. 95 1-2 ready and Rs. 95 5-8 for the Settlement with only a very limited business passing.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—

Bank of Madras are quoted lower by Rs. 35 at 1125
Bombay United S and W Co. " 25 " 325
Mofussil Press Co " 2 1-2 " 317 1-2
Ceylon India S and W Higherby " 20 " 1700
Manockji Petit " 5 " 1025

WHEAT.—Nothing fresh to report, a small speculative business amongst Natives is daily passing.

SEEDS.—Linseed Prices are unaltered at Rs. 8-8 for ready with more buyers than sellers. Rape quiet but steady. Yellow Guzerat Rs. 6-14. Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 6-12. Red Cawnpore Rs. 6-6-0. Castor quiet but steady. Gingelly Seed, the market keeps very firm with only moderate arrivals.

FREIGHTS.—1,000 tons each month, April-May, was done by the Rubattino at 17s. for seeds, and the s.s. Wadon is reported chartered by speculators at 23s. Hamburg February March rates are very firm and shippers ideas are fully 2s. below sellers.

COALS.—Re-sales of Bird's Navigaton Ex Okhara are reported at Rs. 13-8 and ready Singareni at Rs. 13-4.

YELLOW METAL AND COPPER.—Nothing to report, rates unchanged.

COTTON.—The Liverpool market closed irregular Manchester firmer. Surats firmer. Arrivals easier.

Total day's sales	10,000 bales.
" Surats	100 "
Sales on Spec. and for Export	500 "
Total day's Imports	6,000 "
Middling Americans	5 3-32 plus 1-16.
Egyptian Fair Brown	8 3 8 unchanged.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Feb.	Feb.-March	March.-Ap.	May.-June	June-July.
4·58	4·54	4·50	4·43	4·41
plus	...	—1	—2	—2

COTTON, NEW YORK—

Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	... 31,600 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" France and Continent	9,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	8 9-16 — 1-16
Futures, May	8·27 — 9
" August	8·25 — 8
Silver	59 7-8 plus 1-8
Exchange on London	4·87 1-4 unchanged
Week's receipt at U S Ports	207,000 bales.
" Exports to Great Britain	40 000 "
" " France & Continent.	107,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U S Ports	1,030 000 "
" at Interior Ports	620,000 "
Total week's sales	67,000 "
Total sold on Speculation	1,000 "
" " for Exports	1,000 "
" amount forwarded to consumers	68 000 "
" actual Exports	10,000 "
" " Imports	49 000 "
Week's sales of Surat	600 "
Amount forward to Consumers	200 "
Stock	2 000 "
Afloat American	200,000 "

Locally we hear of nothing either for Export, or for consumption.

The following are the receips of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

Growths.	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	1,247
Barsee & Nugur	361
Berar	1,018
Total Oomras	2,626
Hinguughat	11
Dholera	324
Broach	180
Compta & Dharwar	24
Westerns	31
Bumais	2,372
Persian	34
American	117
Other Sorts	4
Total	5,723

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay on Friday :—

	cwts.
Wheat	403
Linseed	84
Rapeseed	
Gingellyseed	13,762
Poppyseed	
Groundnuts	91
Castorseed	2,639
Rice	1,848

LONDON, FEB. 10.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 7-16 plus 3-16
Bar Silver	27 9-16 plus 1-8
Paris Exchange	25·19 1-2 plus 1-2
French Rentes	100 3-4 unchanged
Sterling Loan	110 "
Government Securities	64 1-4 "

Amount paid into the Bank of England £ 50 000

Liverpool closed easier. Manchester firm ; Surats Steady and Arrivals quiet but steady :—

Total day's Sales	7,000 bales
Surats	Nil "
Sales on Speculation and for Export	500 "
Total day's Imports	3,000 "
Middling Americans	4 31-32—1-8 "
Egyptians Fair Brown	8 5-16—1-16 "

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool.—

Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	May.-June.	June-July.
4·55	4·51	4·48	4·40	4·38
—3	—3	—2	—3	—5

NEW YORK—

The day's receipts at U. S. Ports	29,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	8,000 "
" to France and Continent	13 000 "
Mid.-Uplands	8 9-16 "
Futures May	8·27 un-
" Aug.	8·25 changed.
Silver	59 7-8
Exchange on London	4·87 1-4

The Cotton market in New York will be close on Monday.

Total visible supply	3 750 000 bales.
" East Indian	60,000 "
" Stock in London	3 000 "
" Quantity in sight	7 060,000 "

RAILWAY RETURNS.

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 13th January, 1900, on 51·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,600	4,200	...	7,800
Or per mile of Railway	66	77	...	143
For previous period	3,000	3,600	...	6,600
Total for 2 weeks	6,600	7,800	...	14,400
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	..	...	...	...
Per mile or fty. do.	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date do.	...	...	..	...

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 20th January, 1899.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the period.	Dec. for the period.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Op	1,130	1,056	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	56,834	51,893	4,941	...	22,103	...
Parcels, &c.	2,15,508	93,026	1,17,182	...	2,70,244	...
Goods						
Other earnings	6,524	6,837	...	313	3,296	...
Total for week	2,78,866	1,53,756	1,22,110	...	...	...
Aggregate	7,52,415	4,56,772	...	...	2,95,643	...

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A SERIES OF

ARTICLES on THE ARMY and NAVY by the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES DILKE and Captain Sir J. R. COLOMB, with an article on "CONSCRIPTION," by CHARLES LOWE, M. A., will be commenced in

the "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
of February 16,

The importance of these contributions, in view of the present crisis, cannot be exaggerated.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" of FEBRUARY, 16.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

GALLOWAY—January 31, at Eastbourne, Ootacamund, the wife of Robert M Galloway, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DINWOODIE—February 3, at Siruvallur, Madras, Matilda Emily, the beloved wife of John Dinwoodie, aged 26.

GILBERT—January 30, at the General Hospital Madras, Walter Edwin Gilbert of "Lake View," Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, aged 35.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1900.

THE third effort of Sir Redvers Buller to force the enemy's lines and relieve Ladysmith has been as unfortunate as those of the 15th December and the 17th-25th January. On the 4th instant the General re-crossed the Tugela with little or no opposition and sent a force of infantry to seize Norval's Pont or Bridge. The next day the Boers recommenced the bombardment of Ladysmith, while Buller's force felt its way towards their positions north of the river. On the 7th he seized Vaalkranz on the extreme left of the enemy's position, and all seemed for the moment to promise well. The British artillery fire was far more effective than that of the enemy. On Tuesday the enemy were being forced back slowly on one of the ridges of Spion Kop. Then there was complete silence for four days as to what happened. On Friday grave anxiety was felt at the absence of any information as to the issue of the movement. A Boer despatch from the vicinity of Ladysmith on the 8th instant, stated that the British had retired across the Tugela that morning, having been compelled to abandon their position after its bombardment. That was the first announcement of the withdrawal. It was confirmed on the afternoon of Friday, when Mr. Balfour in answer to a question, stated that the Government had received information which pointed to the fact that General Buller was not pressing his advance from the position he occupied on Wednesday last. This singular endeavour to veil in mystery what was already a patent fact, was made even more vexatious by the further statement that the Government did not think it right to press General Buller for further information, and that it would be improper for Government to publish any information while the operations were in progress. The Leader of the House must have known perfectly well that the operations in question were no longer in progress, Sir Redvers Buller having withdrawn his force from Vaalkranz to the south bank of the Tugela, forty-eight hours before, and that the attempt to force a passage to Ladysmith by that route had been abandoned.

The reasons for the withdrawal are given in the telegram from our correspondent. Sir Redvers was unable to silence the heavy artillery of the enemy, and it became evident that even were the infantry to force its way to Ladysmith it would be impossible to keep open the communication. Under such circumstances Sir George White's position, so far from being improved, would have become desperate, for the failing supplies could not suffice for the maintenance of several thousand men in addition to those already cooped up there. Sir Redvers wisely decided to re-cross the river, where he would be again in touch with the railway, instead of being obliged to depend on more or less precarious supplies brought by long lines of waggons drawn by oxen over tracks made almost impassable by the rains. Moreover a survey of the enemy's position from a balloon showed that the enemy had a battery of twelve heavy guns on Doorn Kloof, some of them provided with disappearing machinery. That was a revelation to the General, who up to that moment had no idea that twelve powerful guns were in that position. They could only have been engaged by moving the British artillery into the open ground in front of them, and the duel would have been too unequal. The evacuation of the positions secured to the north of the river was begun on Wednesday night and completed on Friday morning, the big gun on Swartz Kop covering the retreat. Another account states that the superiority of the enemy's shell-fire rendered the advance impracticable and that in the attempt to reach Ladysmith by that route the troops would have been exposed to a convergent fire involving a heavy sacrifice of life. After this second experience of the impracticability of turning the Boer position by a movement to the west, it can hardly be expected that another attempt will be made in that direction. A further difficulty, not mentioned in the telegrams published this morning—that involved in supplying the troops with provisions and ammunition at an ever-increasing distance from the railway, over broken ground intersected by numerous streams—must have weighed with Sir Redvers Buller. That difficulty would have become serious enough to threaten the destruction of the whole force, if the communications were cut when it had been fairly committed to the movement, while the strength of the Boers remained unbroken. The danger was obvious from the first; and when the Boers held their positions the turning movement on that side had necessarily to be abandoned. The only alternative to a turning movement on the westward is one to the east by Weenen, about 25 miles from Chievely. It will be remembered that Sir Charles Warren was sent with a considerable force to Weenen in December, before the first movement across the Tugela. The object was to keep the enemy in doubt as to whether the flanking movement would be made to the east of Colenso or to the west. The impracticability of this western route has been demonstrated by three disastrous failures.

A movement east to Weenen and thence north-east to Kaffer's Drift would be equally full of peril. The transport wagons which, for Sir Charles Warren's column alone, covered three miles of so-called road when attempting his first flank movement, would be of interminable length to supply the much larger force under General Buller, when several marches from the railway. After crossing the river the troops would be confronted by Umqwenlu, Qunqans, and Balwana mountains, before getting in sight of Lombard's Kop, which is the head-quarters of the main Boer force blockading Ladysmith. The spurs of the mountains just mentioned would afford the Boers a succession of positions which would have to be dealt with. Meanwhile the communication with the railway would be at the mercy of the Boers at Colenso, unless they were contained by leaving at least half the available force at Chievely or Frere. All this would take time, and a good deal of time. The attempt to get over some ten or fifteen miles to test the strength of the Boer positions at Spion Kop, and Doorn Kloof has taken nearly two months since the reverse at Colenso. The far longer route, via Weenen and Lombard's Kop, would require more time and would be fraught with far more danger. The question arises as to what will be the fate of Ladysmith while awaiting these movements for its relief. It would be impossible to exaggerate the gravity of Sir George White's situation. When the first attempt to deliver his force by a flanking movement was imminent and hopes of its happy issue were entertained Lord Roberts informed the Government that if that movement succeeded it would not be necessary to send out more troops from England, but that reinforcements would be required if it failed. It did fail, and Mr. Wyndham, on February 8th, announced that it has been decided to raise the effectives in South Africa to the grand total of 194,000 men. When three months ago a German staff officer wrote from Berlin to the *Times* to point out that 150,000 men would be required to conquer the two Republics, which could put into the field from 55,000 to 60,000 men, there was a general disposition to regard both estimates as wildly extravagant. Now we have told off 200,000 men, including ineffectives, for service in South Africa, with 139,000 men, and 37 batteries of artillery to be raised and kept as a reserve in the United Kingdom It was not so long ago, that the idea of sending a modest Army Corps of 20,000 men to reinforce the 10,000 already in the field, was deemed excessive. But at that time and for long after, the *Times* the most ardent advocate of the war persisted in estimating the Boer strength at from 25,000 to 30,000 worthless militia. We must now possess our souls in patience until Lord Roberts has decided what to do with the 194,000 men now at his disposal.

THE guile of the low-class trader reveals itself in new directions year by year. When one ingenious device fails he tries another. The new report of the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act makes this fact plain. Last year for example there were no cases of false trade-marks and the Customs were about to congratulate Bombay on the marked improvement in commercial integrity; but it was immediately found that trade descriptions were false as regards place of manufacture, material number, weight or measure; some of them being so palpable that the descriptions were in languages other than that of the country of origin. It is not customary for a British trader to employ French to intimate that his articles have been made in England, yet some French exporters wished the Bombay customs officers to believe that they customarily employed the Spanish language to describe theirs. In some cases the exporters forgot to stamp lengths on their piece-goods, and in others a mere pretence at stamping was made, the marks being easily removable. In one reported case a consignment of scissors from Hamburg was opened. Each pair was represented as being of "the best double refined steel." They were found to be of ordinary iron right through, both blades and handles. Two cases of needles from Antwerp were severely dealt with. Every tin in a case was represented to contain ten thousand needles, but on examination was found to contain but eight thousand. The importer was fined Rs. 200. Adulterated saffron from Marseilles bore an unmistakable Spanish legend. Three consignments of woollen broad-cloth from Trieste were stamped in English, the statement being sewn into the cloth, whilst the length and country of origin were lightly stamped on the fabric so as to admit of being easily rubbed off. The shippers were fully aware of the requirements of the Act and the Customs authorities express their belief that the stamping was done deliberately. Substantial penalties were imposed and the goods passed after being stamped in a conspicuous and ineffaceable manner. Unfortunately the public never hear of the culprits either when the fines are imposed or when the report is issued; a matter which is much to be regretted. In another case specially mentioned in the report, a consignment of clocks, manufactured in Germany, was imported from Hamburg. They bore the manufacturer's name in English and also the indication of origin, but the latter was concealed by the gong. The importers were fined and ordered to stamp the indication of origin in a conspicuous place. In another a parcel containing one gold and six silver watches was imported by parcels post, marked on the back with the words "Brindawan Watch" in both English and the Bengali languages, but with the country of origin in English only. As the importers stated that they were unable to mark the country of origin in Bengali letters also, they were mercifully allowed to re-ship the consignment to the manufacturers.

The Burma report complains of the short measure of piece-goods from Bombay and of French, Belgian, and Japanese goods bearing the names of British Indian traders. Calcutta also reports Bombay shortages in not less than 38 cases. Two consignments of German cigars to the Hughli were detained, as their general get-up closely resembled that of real Havana cigars. In one of the consignments the boxes bore no indication of origin, and in the other they had removable tickets attached to them containing the words "Made in Hamburg." Both consignments were released after the boxes had been stamped with the words "Made in Germany" and on payment of penalties. In 45 cases various goods of foreign manufacture were found to be insufficiently or improperly stamped with the country of origin. For instance, they bore English words, and the origin was only indicated by such words as "Aden-Arabia," "Saxonia-Dresden," "Made in Goblong," "Made in Nurthenburg." The origin was denoted by the name of a place or town, and not by that of the country of origin as required by law. In some of the cases re-stamping was ordered, and in others the goods were allowed to pass with a warning. Reshipment was ordered in the case of an importation of soap made in China, as the packets, as well as the cakes, were found to be stamped only with the words "Windsor Soap" without any indication of origin. The Madras officers found foreign "mustard" being offered as English and being a mixture of starch and turmeric. In Madras too an attempt was unsuccessfully made to pass off "Baptiste de Broche" brandy for "Bisquit de Bouche" and five consignments were confiscated. Either Madras suffered more than other ports from the devices of dishonest traders or the local Customs officers are smarter than those either of Bombay or Calcutta, for their list of discovered frauds is far longer than those of Calcutta and Bombay, though their trade is so much smaller.

AN important resolution by the Government of India is published on the subject of the selection of the text-books for schools. It points out that the orders passed in 1881 have been largely neglected and that steps are to be now taken to enforce them. The main points insisted upon are that text-book committees in the various provinces shall be presided over by the local Director of Public Instruction and shall not comprise more than about twenty members, who, however, will be selected so as to represent the Education Department and independent authorities fairly. Books submitted for their consideration must be first passed by the Director of Public Instruction as works upon which the opinion of committees may properly be taken and the function of committees will be limited to advising the Local Governments and Administration, the latter ultimately deciding which books shall be prescribed or approved. The use of approved text-books will be made a condition without which no grant-in-aid from Government will be given, the managers of aided schools being required to adopt no text-book not approved by Local Governments and powers are being taken to exclude from Government examinations candidates from unaided schools in which the text-books disapproved by Government continue to be used.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND LADY CURZON will travel by the Jatrapur route to Assam, next month.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY CURZON will, it is understood, pay a visit to Naini Tal next month between the close of the Calcutta season and the re-opening at Simla. Lady Curzon will be the guest of Sir Antony and Lady MacDonell.

SIR WILLIAM CUNINGHAM, Foreign Secretary, Mr. W. Lawrence, Private Secretary, Captain Baring and two Aides-de-Camp will accompany their Excellencies.

MR. JUSTICE KNOX, it is understood, has been offered and has accepted the Vice-Chancellorship of the Allahabad University in succession to Mr. Justice Aikman, whose term of office has expired.

IN order to afford further facilities for vaccination to the employes, Government and private, living in the Fort and to business men, arrangements have been made for opening a temporary Public Vaccine Station at the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary opposite the Novelty Theatre, Hornby Road, from to-day. The hours will be from 3 to 5 p.m. on week days only.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of January 1900 were :—1898 Rs. 12,94,64,000 ; 1899, Rs. 14,13,48,000 ; and 1900, Rs. 10,66,17,000.

MR. C. W. LOXTON, and Mr. B. H. Bird, Assistant Commissioners, have been transferred to the Delhi Division on famine duty. Mr. C. F. Usborne, Assistant Commissioner, has been posted to Hissar on famine duty. Mr. C. A. H. Townsend, Assistant Commissioner, at present officiating as Cantonment Magistrate of Kasauli, will also be transferred to the Delhi Division on famine duty at the end of the month.

REPORTS from the famine districts show an increase during the week of 70,000 in the Bombay Presidency and 15,000 in the Punjab, but a decrease of 36,000 in the Central Provinces, 23,000 in the Central India States, and 10,000 in Bombay Native States. The total for all India is returned at 3,784,000, or only 23,000 more than was given in the last weekly report. There was no rain during the week in Bombay, the Central Provinces or Rajputana, but showers fell elsewhere.

THE surplus revenue of Burma last year amounted to 293 lakhs of rupees, having risen from 235 lakhs the surplus of the previous year. Deducting the cost of the garrison of Burma, which amounts to 38 lakhs—viz., slightly over 13 lakhs for the Rangoon district, 24 lakhs for Mandalay district and about a quarter lakh for the Shan States command—we have a net surplus of 255 lakhs, which represents Burma's contribution to the Imperial Exchequer. At this rate Burma will become the most prosperous province of the Indian Empire.

RUPEES have run so short in the Currency Office at Calcutta that in return for notes presented for encashment sovereigns or eight-anna pieces are now offered. If, however, rupees are very urgently wanted the Superintendent of the Currency Department is empowered to issue them. It is quite evident that the Government began their coining of new rupees not a day too soon. We may mention that sovereigns are now passing freely from hand to hand in the bazaar just as rupees do. They are apparently not being hoarded so far as Calcutta is concerned.

IT is possible that before the present war is concluded, a good many novel experiments will have been made on the outfit of our troops. Meanwhile the men of Lumsden's Horse are evidently being equipped on the principle of each man being an arsenal unto himself. The kit supplied by Government includes the infantry rifle, cavalry sword, regulation Webley revolver and infantry bayonet, as well as a new pattern bandolier. Inasmuch as several of the men have also taken Mauser pistols, the corps would appear to be provided with a sufficiency of arms. But what of the fourteen-hand ponies that are to carry all this armament?

THE statistics relating to the rail and river-borne trade of the Punjab for the quarter ended September 30th 1899, show a large increase. The imports (excluding live animals and treasure) showed an increase in maunds of 805,022 9-20 and the exports an increase of 1,043,361. This is equal to an advance of 25·6 per cent. in total trade on that of the corresponding period of 1898. The high prices prevailing in the Punjab during the latter half of the quarter induced a large import of wheat and other food grains, but, on the other hand, there was a still larger increase in exports under the same head. This decision occurred at the beginning of the quarter, and points to the fact, that local stocks were so depleted by exportation that the balance had to be redumped by abnormal importation towards the end of the quarter. It is interesting to note, in view of recent legislation, that there was a decrease of 89,000 maunds in the imports of refined sugar.

MR. H. D. GREENE, M.P. for Shrewsbury, has received an intimation from Lord Salisbury that the sum of £6,000, which was received from the King of the Belgians in 1895 as compensation for the murder of the English trader Stokes in the Congo Free State, will at once be handed to him in trust for the daughter of the murdered man. Miss Stokes is about 15 years of age, and has been brought up with relatives at Shrewsbury.

THAT two conferences of headmasters should sit separately within a month shows that we are only as yet in a preliminary state of educational unanimity. And once it is determined by a body of men, however large that something is wanted from the Government, it is as well to settle definitely what form the demand shall take. On April 1st the Education Act of 1899 comes into active existence. What will happen after that is impossible to forecast at present. But we cannot see that the Bishop of Coventry's scheme, which may be roughly described as providing for ten large areas each containing a separate ladder of education, is in consonance with the scheme approved by the Secondary Education Commissioners.

LORD DUNDONALD'S gallant exploit in the present movement for the relief of Ladysmith will recall the bravery of his distinguished but unfortunate grandfather, the tenth Earl of Dundonald, who in 1809, as Lord Cochrane, engaged with his one vessel and destroyed four French ships, and thus led to the crushing of Napoleon's maritime power. Afterwards, as commander-in-chief of Chili's small, ill-equipped navy he stormed, with 300 men, the forts of Valdivia, and cut out a frigate from under the batteries of Callo. He practically achieved the independence of Chili and Peru. For equally brilliant services in Brazil he was made Marquis of Maranham. He fought also for Greek independence before he returned to England to vindicate his name from unjust aspersions, and to secure the revocation of an unjurt dismissal from the British Navy. In this he was successful, and notwithstanding his stormy and agitated career lived to the age of 85, and then died in 1860 a Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

CONVOCATION of London University met the other day for the last time within the walls of Burlington House. Before their next meeting they will have trekked West from Piccadilly to Cromwell-road, and learning will have occupied the palace which was designed for commerce and surrendered to pleasure. The change of quarters to the Imperial Institute emphasises the change in the character of the University it-elf. As Dr. Blake Odgers observed to Convocation, a practical termination has been put to a controversy that has raged for twenty years with various bodies. The draft statutes of the University of the future are now almost completed, and will be laid before Parliament early in the Session. London University has already had a distinguished career as an examining and degree giving corporation. We trust and believe that as a teaching University it will perform still greater services to learning in the future. But we earnestly hope that at this crisis in its history a Parliamentary representative will be selected who may be worthy of the University.

IF there is any conclusion to be come to after reading the statistics of strikes and lock-outs published in the "Labour Gazette," it is this, that masters and men quarrelled less in 1899 than they have quarrelled for years. Whether that be a good sign or no we may leave to the secretaries of trades unions to decide; this at least we may note, that 1899 was a very prosperous year of trade. The statistics are incomplete as yet, and we are not to expect the Board of Trade Returns we suppose, until well into the next century; but the "Labour Gazette" throws us a sop meanwhile. In our school-room days we were wont to gaze at a worked motto, speaking of a golden hour set with sixty diamond minutes, which was lost and irrecoverable, and so on; it would have shocked us considerably to know that in one year, as in 1899, nearly two-and-a half million working days were lost, or rather spent in dispute. But that is nothing compared to what happens in a bad year. There were some hundred and eighty thousand workpeople affected in 1899; the canny Scot accounted for most of them, and the agricultural and seafaring people, perhaps because they have few Unions, hardly accounted for any.

NOW that the statistics of the Education Department have been published, it has been shown that 38 per cent. of boys, and 70 per cent. of girls receiving secondary education were to be found in private schools. Among private are, of course, to be numbered what are technically called preparatory schools; the difference being that the age-limit of the latter is fourteen, or thereabouts. And, in view of possible inspection in the future, not much fear need be felt, we think, about the efficiency of preparatory schools: they cannot afford not to be efficient. But with regard to other private schools, there cannot be entertained the same confidence. There still exist educational impostors who conceal an ill-managed elementary curriculum under high-faluting titles and pretences. It is satisfactory, therefore, to find that the members of the Private Schools Association are as anxious as others to undergo some test of efficiency. The difficulty is to determine what that test shall be It has been wisely remarked that the Board of Education need not fear for its reputation if it will meet schoolmasters with sympathy rather than with suggestion. After all, the point is not to wipe the English educational slate clean, and write German on it; but to see that what English is written is good.

A STATE which includes within itself a number of different nationalities, each of which regards all the others, as foreigners, must necessarily have more than ordinary difficulty in conducting its foreign policy without stirring up embers of jealousy and disunion at home. This is the problem that confronts, Count Goluchewski. The language question which has for some time past dominated the domestic politic of Austria-Hungary, has produced a feeling of increased sympathy between the German element in the nation and their kinsmen in the north, and with this has gone a corresponding increase of dislike for the German Empire in the minds of the Czechs. This aversion to the leading member of the Triple Alliance on the part of an important section of the nation is, of course, most embarrassing to Austrian statesmen. The jealousy of Germans seems to be due chiefly to the great expansion of their commerce and Colonial policy, and that craving for playing a great role in the world which makes the Austrians feel that they have sunk from their former leading position in Europe. The Austrian Foreign Minister has therefore the difficult task of defending the policy of an ally who year by year seems more and more to eclipse the heir of the Holy Roman Empire.

SEVERAL months ago, writes the "Pioneer," we brought to notice the existence of a feeling of irritation as existing between the Shias and Sunnees of Hyderabad owing, it is alleged, to certain high handed proceedings with reference to a mosque which had been built and used by Shias. We pointed out the danger of allowing such a feeling to go on brewing in so excitable a city as Hyderabad, and recommended a searching inquiry into the real circumstances of the case. No such inquiry followed, and it how appears that what was anticipated has actually taken place. A disturbance has occurred between the two sects, stones have been thrown, clubs used, and several persons severely wounded. We sincerely trust that this matter will be now thoroughly and exhaustively inquired into. The inquiry should extend not only to the offenders in the present outbreak but also to the original merits of the case. If there has been high-handedness and injustice done by individual officials they should be made an example of. The matter deserves the attention not only of the Nizam's Government but also of the Government of India as represented by the Resident. Only last year in the further south of India we had a melancholy example of what religious excitement helped by official indifference could lead to. Let there be no repetition of similar scenes in Hyderabad.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BULLER RE-CROSSES THE TUGELA.

IMPOSSIBLE TO MAINTAIN THE COMMUNICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 10, 11-45 A.M.

The report of the failure of General Buller's third attempt to pierce the Boer lines and reach Ladysmith is confirmed. It is believed that Buller is falling back, and re-crossing the Tugela.

Sir Redvers Buller being unable to silence the heavy artillery of the enemy, came to the conclusion that though the infantry might force their way through to Ladysmith, it would be impossible for the British to maintain the line of communications. He decided, therefore, to re-cross the Tugela.

The evacuation of Vaal Kranz commenced on Wednesday night. The entire British force was withdrawn beyond reach of the range of the Boer guns on Friday morning.

THE REAL REASON FOR THE RETREAT.

UNEXPECTED STRENGTH OF THE BOER ARTILLERY.

FEB. 10, 5-25 P.M.

The Central News Special Correspondent at Springfield Bridge head-quarters wired on Friday afternoon (delayed in transmission) that the real reason which decided General Buller to withdraw the troops and re-cross the river was the information furnished by a balloonist that the enemy's artillery in position at Doorn Kloof had developed extraordinary strength. There were, at least, twelve heavy guns, some of them fitted with disappearing machinery.

Up to that moment, Sir Redvers Buller was entirely unaware that the Boers had such guns in that position. They alone rendered advance in that direction impossible.

The British artillery would have been obliged to advance into the open ground in order to shell the Boer guns.

General Buller's retirement is understood to mean only a temporary change of tactics.

The British casualties are comparatively trifling, being mostly slightly wounded cases.

THE HIGHLANDERS BACK AT THE MODDER.

The Highland Brigade has returned to Lord Methuen's position at the Modder River after successfully beating off the Boer attacks for two days at Koodoosberg Drift. The British loss is seven wounded.

The enemy are in unexpected strength at Colesberg and the Free State frontiers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEWS FROM KIMBERLEY.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

Reuter wiring from Kimberley on the 6th inst., says the Boers continue bombarding and that the women and children are bravely bearing the hardships of a prolonged siege.

NEW BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.

Officers have been allotted to the eight new batteries which are forming at Woolwich.

RETREAT OF BULLER'S FORCE.

THE ENEMY IN GREAT STRENGTH.

THEIR SHELL FIRE SUPERIOR TO OURS.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

Reuter's correspondent, wiring from Springfield Camp on the 9th inst., states that General Buller, on finding the enemy in great strength on the Brakfontein hills to the left, and that the British position was exposed to a convergent fire, decided that it would be impossible to advance by this route without needless sacrifice of life and therefore ordered a retreat on Wednesday night. The retreat was executed under cover of the big gun on Swartz Kop.

The superiority of the enemy's shell fire rendered our advance impracticable.

BOERS ACTIVE AT COLESBERG.

THEY HOLD ALL AVENUES TO THE FREE STATE.

Reuter's correspondent, wiring from Rensburg, says that it is a mistake to suppose that the British have in anywise surrounded the Boers in the Colesberg district. The enemy occupy a wide semi-circle to the north of the town including all the avenues to the Free State. The Boers are very active and are threatening our right flank and are stopping our waggon traffic.

AUSTRALIANS MEET OVERWHELMING FORCE OF BOERS.

Yesterday a force of 50 mounted Australians when out reconnoitring encountered an overwhelming force of Boers and were driven from kopje to kopje under a hail of bullets.

They however only lost one man.

Major-General Hulton is commanding the Canadian Militia ordered to the Cape.

THE CRITICS ON BULLER'S RETREAT.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The military critics suggest that General Buller's and General Macdonald's movements were intended to occupy the Boers at the two extremities while a blow in the centre was preparing.

THE STRENGTH OF THE BOER POSITION.

A "Times'" telegram from Springfield Camp says that, although our Infantry might by a very determined assault have forced their way through the Boer centre, it would have been impossible to secure our lines of communication and therefore the retreat was decided upon.

After re-crossing the river the whole British force was moved beyond the range of the enemy's guns.

REPORTED SORTIE FROM LADYSMITH.

It is reported at Pretoria that the Ladysmith Garrison on Wednesday night were trying to force a passage in the direction of the Free State Laager but no details have been received.

BOER OPERATIONS IN ZULULAND.

The Boers have taken the Inkandla magistracy in Zululand. The magistrate had previously exploded the magazine and retired to Eshowe with the police.

GENERAL BULLER'S OPERATIONS.

STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Balfour, in reply to a question, said that the Government's information points to the fact that General Buller is not pressing his advance from the position he had occupied on Wednesday last.

Mr. Balfour further said that the Government did not think it right to press upon General Buller for information of the operations in progress and it would be improper for the Government to publish any information until the operations were completed.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM KOODESBERG.

The "Times" correspondent says that General Macdonald was ordered by Lord Methuen to return to Modder River Camp, although the position he had occupied at Koodesberg was easily tenable.

GENERAL CLERY INVALIDED.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that General Clery is returning home invalided.

BOERS STATE BRITISH RE-CROSSED THE TUGELA.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

A Boer despatch from Ladysmith, dated the 8th instant, says that the British retired across the Tugela this morning, abandoning their position after the Boer bombardment.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The German, Pavonia, Arundel Castle, Malta and Norseman sailed to-day for the Cape with upwards of 5,000 men.

DESPATCH FROM LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated 8th instant, confirms the news of the repulse of the Boers at Penhock and Birds-river on the 3rd instant, and adds that General Gatacre reports that the security of both outposts has been established.

Lord Roberts explains that the object of General Hector Macdonald's move on Koodoosberg was to intercept the enemy who had been threatening the railway near Belmont, but retired before a force under Broadwood. The Highlanders' position commanded a drift of the Riet-river and from this the enemy vainly tried to dislodge them. At Macdonald's request Babington on the 7th brought up reinforcements to support the Highlanders who drove back the enemy.

The Boers afterwards evacuated the position.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARMY ESTIMATES.

The supplementary Army Estimates amount to thirteen millions sterling and provide for 120,000 more men, making a grand total of 339,853 men.

THE ADDRESS VOTED.

The Commons have adopted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne by 229 against 39 votes.

LIST OF CASUALTIES AT LADYSMITH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 11.

The following full list of casualties of officers of the Indian contingent in General White's force from the 2nd to 22nd November has reached the Commander-in-Chief:—8th November—Major S. Grant, R.E., a bullet wound on both legs, severe. 9th November—5th Dragoons, Captain Holden, a bullet wound in the hand, slight; 1st Manchester's, Lieutenant Fisher, gunshot wound on the left arm and shoulder, slight; 2nd-Lieutenant Merriman, gunshot wound on the arm, slight; 2nd Rifle Brigade, 2nd-Lieutenant Bertram Lethbridge, gunshot wound on the chest, died on the 11th. 14th November, 67th Battery, Lieutenant Du Port, a bullet wound on the leg, slight. 20th November, 2nd Gordons, 2nd-Lieutenant Maitland, a shell wound on the back, slight. The condition of Captain Meiklejohn, 2nd Gordons, is improving slowly. His arm has been amputated.

A revised list of the casualties in Colonel Carleton's Column is also published, but it adds little to what is already known.

A BOER STAFF OFFICER'S LETTER.

"A FINE PLAN FOR DEFEATING BULLER."

The following interesting letter from a prominent staff officer in the Boer army is published as giving the Boer military views of the campaign:—

"Here I am, near Ladysmith, in a Boer camp, surrounded by groups engaged in prayer, for it is Sunday, and these people, though engaged in a war, would not allow the Lord's Day to pass without Divine service. Women and even children from neighbouring villages have come to take part in it. No doubt you were surprised on learning that I had gone to the Transvaal to fight on the side of the Boers. Well I could do no otherwise. From the moment of the declaration of the war I have declared for the Transvaal and this with great enthusiasm, as I was fully convinced that I am defending and fighting for a just cause and you know that I have nothing to gain by it.

"You are aware of the fact that I always liked England and her institutions, and that I count a number of friends among the English, but this war has changed me and quite alienated my sympathies from them and their country. It was shortly after the Jameson Raid that I was staying in England, having received an invitation to a shooting party. One evening we were discussing the merits and demerits of the Jameson filibustering expedition. There were about fifteen people in the dining-room, and all of them began glorifying Mr. Rhodes. All of them approved of the Raid. They said that Jameson's failure in no way discouraged them, meaning England, for in the end England must become possessed of the Transvaal, "coute que coute"—and do you know why? Not because England considers herself the liberator of the oppressed, not because the English were anxious to give the Boers freedom and a just administration (for which, by the way, the Boers did not ask); but because it is a country of extraordinary wealth, possessing more gold than all the countries of the world put together, and—mark it—because the Boers form an obstacle in Mr. Rhodes's way, who calls them an eyesore. This conversation often recurred to my mind on board ship on which I took passage, and on which I spent a good deal of my time in studying the history of the Boers and of South Africa.

THE BOERS' MISTAKE.

"The great mistake which the Transvaal Government has committed was the liberation of Jameson and his confederates. They were caught "in flagrante delicto" while committing the crime of high treason, and in that sense they should have been judged and condemned by the justice of the country against which they had offended—condemned to the only possible penalty, without extenuating circumstances, especially as the British Government had repudiated all knowledge of, or participation in the raid. But the world knows better now. Had Jameson been shot, the London authorities would have recognised the independence of the Transvaal. But President Kruger was guided by humanity where he should have employed prudence and diplomacy, for no Government would have acted thus under similar circumstances. Mr. Kruger should have shown to the English that he is master in his own house.

"I find that I have digressed into politics while you prefer to hear something about the war and what is going on here. My greatest joy on arriving here was to find the plan I should have conceived for initiating the campaign fully realised and already in full swing; that is to say, the immediate invasion of British territory. I have no need to explain to you the strategical and economical advantages of such a procedure—they are immense. In taking the offensive the Boers have saved their country and their crops from devastation; and since ruin of property and devastation are almost inseparable from war, the wise General Joubert has adopted the Biblical maxim, though in a somewhat reversed way: he has done to the enemy what he was sure to have done to him. As for

THE STANDPOINT OF STRATEGY.

I recommend to your memory the precedent cases of the Prussians, who invaded Austria in 1866—the Prussians were victorious; of the Russians entering Turkey in 1878—the Russians won; of the Prussians again invading France in 1870 with the result of victory. By this line of procedure we can interrupt the supply of the enemy and destroy his communications, while ours remain intact as the enemy is beyond their reach. The enemy misses from his fighting ranks the men he must employ for guarding the supplies and the long lines of communication; while we save all this, otherwise we could but ill spare them. It would take me more time and paper than I can conveniently spare if I were to explain all such details to you who are no soldier.

THE BOER LEADERS.

"I daresay you know—from the papers and books, I mean—the principal military personages of the Boer Army, and I am not going to weary you with their description. But Joubert is a character worth mentioning, a fine type of an old man, full of vigour and patriotism, a very just and kindly man. He is a superb organiser as well as tactician, at which you need not wonder, as there is nothing in Napoleonic literature that he would not have read. His military instinct he inherited from his French ancestors. "I cannot tell you, of course, what our plans are in this campaign. First of all I do not know whether this letter will reach you at all; and then you know that military like all State secrets are sacred. But I can tell you that we have conceived a fine plan for defeating Buller, if he should attempt to cross the "Rubicon" (Tugala); and should our plan succeed he will never enter Ladysmith. We shall do it without bayonets and balloons. And believe me that, whatever happens, the English will not enter Pretoria, in spite of the praiseworthy bravery and discipline of their soldiers. But the Boers, too, are all that, and you must recollect that every one of our men is penetrated by the lofty idea of fighting for his liberty and home. He knows that they want to rob him of what was his for centuries. He becomes a lion. There are in this laager boys of sixteen and old men of sixty. They only rely on their rifle—and what wonderful shots they are! Their arm shakes not, their hand is steady, their aim sure, almost infallible.

"Au revoir, my friend. It is quite probable that we shall never meet again. I am prepared to die. It is not easy to keep out of the periphery of shells and projectiles; they are ubiquitous.

"December 12.

"I had no opportunity to finish and post my letter on account of urgent service. We had a good laugh in the camp this morning when we were acquainted with a sort of proclamation issued by Colonel Powell (Baden-Powell ?) at Mafeking to our men besieging the town. Just imagine: this precious document contained the following phrase: "Your invasion of the British territory is the cause of this war." What say you to this piece of hypocrisy and perversion of truth by which he tried to bring the besiegers into submission, in fact, mislead them? But our people know the truth. They know that Mr. Rhodes'—(?) territory had not been invaded until after the declaration of war, and not a minute before. I can undrerstand the objections of the gallant colonel, who is in a hole; but were we not in the right? It was, on the contrary an admirable "coup" on the part of Joubert. It is Joubert all over. Would you, though a civilian, hesitate to admit the legitimacy of this invasion? But the lie did not succeed. The end of it was that a copy of the proclamation was saturated in oil and admist shouts of laughter burned; our young boys gave us an "auto-da-fe."

"Above all we must take Ladysmith; we must and shall. We lack nothing for accomplishing that end. If the telegraph brings you the news of only one defeat of Buller, then nothing can save Ladysmith."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ELECTION NEWS.

Sir Michael Foster, the Unionist Candidate, has been elected for the London University in the place of Sir John Lubbock raised to the Peerage. The polling was as follows:—

Foster (Unionist	1,271
Collins (Liberal)	863
Busk (Unionist)	586

SIR EDWARD CLARKE.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

Sir Edward Clarke, the Conservative member for Plymouth, has resigned his seat in response to the request of his constituents.

CONSOLS.

Consols, 101 1-4.

THE MISHMI EXPEDITION.

REFRACTORY VILLAGES DESTROYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 10.

The Mishmi Expedition reached Kalidoi on the 29th ultimo, and three days later burnt some villages about Ajya. The force is in good health, but the weather was persistently bad, and the country difficult.

Colonel Molesworth is expected to return to Sadya to-day.

Dr. J. Muirhead goes to South Africa as Volunteer Medical Officer.

SERVICE NEWS.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 11.

Lieutenant R. Cooper and Assistant Engineer E. Abbott, Indian Marine has been granted six months leave each.

Colonel R. A. Prideaux, Bombay Infantry, is permitted to retire; Major Crowther, 23rd Bombay Infantry returns to India.

OUTRAGE BY THE WAR TRIBE.

RAILWAY ENGINEER'S CAMP ATTACKED.

RANGOON, FEB. 10.

Mr. Bagshawe, a railway engineer on survey duty, was attacked on Thursday, at ten o'clock, at night, in his camp on the west bank of the Salween, 22 miles south of Kunlon ferry, by 300 Was, from the east of the Salween. One of Mr. Bagshawe's escort was killed, two wounded, and the tent looted. One was killed by the military police sent from Hopang and Kunlon ferry to escort the party to Hopang, where a strong force of military police is stationed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 9.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia, left here for Bombay this morning.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Australia arrived here this afternoon.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo, on the 10th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Urano, from Trieste, sailed from Karachi on the afternoon of the 9th inst., and is expected to arrive in Bombay, to-morrow evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste, from Japan, sailed from Honkong for Bombay, on the afternoon of the 9th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats firm.

Good Bhownuggur	4-7-32

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	64 1-4
Bar Silver	27 7-16

THE Duke of Newcastle will head a deputation to the Archbishop of Canterbury to present a protest signed by nearly 14,000 communicants against the Primate's opinion on the ceremonial use of incense and processional lights. The Duke told a Central News representative last night that there was no intention at the present time at least, of taking any further action in the event of the Primate modifying in no way his opinion. He thinks disestablishment is bound to come, and if the Bishops carry out their threats to institute prosecutions, as seems likely to his Grace, it will be greatly accelerated.

BOMBAY RACES.

THE OPENING DAY.

THE opening day of the Bombay Races took place on Saturday, and there was a large attendance at Mahaluxmi. The sport was excellent, good fields and close finishes being the order of the day, while the presence of horses from Jodhpore and Madras stables evoked greater interest in the programme. The Jodhpore stable was very prominent, and the condition of the animals reflects great credit upon the skill of Taylor, the trainer. Mr. Hyde's colours were twice carried to the front, and Mr. Lyndon won his first race at Bombay this season. The Aga Khan horses were not so successful as usual. With regard to the racing a start was made with the Midget Stakes, which was considered a gift for Lady Yetman, who had come down from Lucknow. The animal did not look in particularly good condition, but ridden by Greenhalgh she had no difficulty of shaking off Tight Rope, who ran well. Keiza was heavily backed for a place but ran disappointingly. Backers would have nothing but Nevermore in the Tom Le Mesurier Stakes for which six horses faced the starter. The price opened at even money but quickly went to two to one on which was the starting price. Special was spoken of as a good thing for a place which he got, and if the distance had been a dozen yards further he would have beaten Nevermore, who only won by a short head. A fine lot of animals turned out for the Stand Plate, and nothing looked fitter than Kelso and Brave Himyar, the latter being a handsome horse. Kelso gave Ebrahim his second winning ride, while the Maharajah of Jodhpore's Brave Himyar and Up-Guards filled second and third places. The Bombay Derby brought out the largest field of the day, ten competitors going down to the post. Favouritism was shared by Mehraj and Hyderi, while there was a lot of money for Chand at the last. The race was a surprise, the winner turning up in Eclipse who was well ridden by Robinson. Eclipse is a high class Arab, but it was generally thought he was out of form, and even his sporting owner, Mr. Lyndon, was somewhat astonished to see his horse coming home an easy winner. The victory was very popular, and it is not out of its turn. Orion, in view of his excellent performances at Poona and Calcutta, was made favourite for the Mahaluxmi Stakes, which included such well-known performers as Beadsman, Roy, Marwari and Apthorp. Amhurst was a strong tip, but his looks and size did not suggest he had the remotest chance against those named. Beadsman was not backed, and the winner Apthorp, started friendless at 12 to 1. The latter was challenged in the straight by Roy, but jockeyship got the Jodhpore horse first past the post. Taylor saddled Bijley and Esmeralda for the Fort Stakes, for which Lachin was favourite, although at the start a lot of money went on Yildiz at a short price. Esmeralda made the running for Bijley and the two had the race to themselves, the latter winning easily. The last race was the Guye Cup five animals competed. Rebecca, a Yetman mare, was taken down to the post, and in the early part of the betting odds of 6 to 1 could have been obtained, Pansy being thought good enough to lay odds on. In a few minutes the order changed, piles of money going on Rebecca, and at the start backers had to lay three to one on. She led from start to finish, winning with the utmost ease from Pansy, who filled second place. The races will be continued this afternoon.

The Midget Stakes.—Rs. 1,800, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—13-2 to carry 8st, 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897: once, 4lbs., twice, 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 1,000 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, 3lbs.; Rs. 5,000, 5lbs.; Rs. 10,000 or over, 7lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowances.—Maidens, 1st April, 1899, 3lbs.; Maidens, 4lbs.; Arabs, 21lbs.; C. B's., 24lbs, Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr J B's ch aus m Lady Yetman, 9st 5lbs ...Greenhalgh 1
H H the Maharaja of Jodhpore's ch aus g Tight Rope 8st 2lbs ...Southall 2
Mr Milward and Aga S Shah's br aus m Kezia, 7st 13lbs ...Ebrahim 3
H H Maharaja of Jodhpore's b e m Flying Queen, 8st ...Taylor 0
Mr Farmer's ch aus m Tucker, 8st ...Robinson 0
H H Aga Khan's br e m Peerless, 7st 8lbs ...Nama 0

Betting: 3 to 1 on Lady Yetman; 5 to 1 against Kezia; 10 to 1 Tucker and Tight Rope; 20 to 1 Flying Queen and Peerless.

Flying Queen made the running, being followed by Tight Rope and Lady Yetman, Keiza, and Tucker being next with Peerless last. At the bend Tight Rope and Lady Yetman drew out followed by Keiza, and a good race ensued. Greenhalgh had the issue in hand, and although Tight Rope ran very gamely Lady Yetman won easily by half a length; Keiza was third and Tucker fourth. Time, 1 min. 6 2-5 secs.

The Tom Le Mesurier Stakes.—Rs. 1,800, out of which the second receives, Rs. 200, and the third Rs.100, For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, Weight—14 hands to carry 8st. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 1,000 or over, of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, 3lbs.; Rs. 5,000, 5lbs.; Rs. 10,000 or over, 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 1st April, 1899, 3lbs.; Maidens 4lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Hyde's b a h Nevermore, 8st 9lbs ...Ebrahim 1
Mr S C P's g a h Special, 7st 11lbs ...Noor Mahomed 2
Mr S A W's ch a h Jehangir, 7st 12lbs, ...Omarkhan 3
Mr Cassum Abdul Rehman's bl a h President, 9st 7lbs ...Robinson 0
H H the Maharaja of Jodhpore's b a h Young Rex, 8st 3lbs ...Southall 0
H H the Maharaja of Jodhpore's b a h Nimrod, 8st 11lbs ...Taylor 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Nevermore; 4 to 1 against Jehangir; 5 to 1 President; 8 to 1 Special Young Rex and 12 to 1 Nim Rod.

President and Young Rex were quickest off, with Jehangir, Nevermore and Special lying close up. At the bend Young Rex was beaten and President was immediately passed by Nevermore and Jehangir. The race was not over as Special came up full of running, causing Ebrahim to use his whip on Nevermore, who won by three-quarters of a length. Jehangir half a length off was third, President fourth, Young Rex fifth. Time 1 min. 39 4-5 secs.

The Stand Plate.—Rs. 2,300, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100, For Horses. Weight.—W. A. and C. reduced 5 lbs. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897: once, 4lbs., twice, 7lbs., oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 1,000 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, 3lbs.; Rs. 5,000, 5lbs.; Rs.10,000 or over, 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances.—Maidens, 1st April, 1899, 3lbs.; Maidens, 4lbs, Distance.—1 Mile.

Mr Hyde's b aus g Kelso, 9st 12lbs ...Ebrahim 1
H H the Maharaja of Jodhpore's br am h Brave Himyar, 10st 1lb ...Hoyte 2
H H the Maharaja of Jodhpore's b e h Up-Guards, 9st 12lbs ...Southall 0
Mr Lyndon's b aus g Tubal Cain II, 9st ...Robinson 0
Mr W A Cochrane's b e m Rags 8st 13lbs ...Gibbs 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Kelso; 5 to 2 against Tubal Cain II; 6 to 1 Up Guards; 10 to 1 Brave Himyar and Rags.

The lot were despatched to a good start Rags leading at the seven-furlong post, with Up Guards, Kelso and Brave Himyar his immediate attendants, Tubul Cain II. being last. Half a mile from home Up Guards took up the running, and Kelso followed at his heels. At the bend the latter took the lead, and Brave Himyar passed his stable companion, but was unable to reach Kelso, who scored by a length; Up Guards was third, and Tubal Cain II. fourth, Time 1 min. 45 7-5 secs.

The Bombay Derby.—Rs. 2,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and third Rs. 160. For Arab Horses. Weight—W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winners since 30th April 1897: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 1,000 and upwards, of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 3 lbs; Rs. 5,000, 5lbs., Rs. 10,000 or over. 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies 7lbs.; Maidens, 1st April 1899, 3lbs.; Maidens, 4lbs. Distance—1 1-4 mile.

Mr Lyndon's ch a h Eclipse, 9st 11lbs ...Robinson 1
Mr S C P's ch a h Chand, 8st 12lbs ...Noor Mahomed 2
H H Aga Khan's g a h Mehraj, 9st 2lbs ...Ebrahim 3
Mr Ali bin Amer's b a h Hyderi, 9st 2lbs ...Soda 0
H H the Maharaja Holkar's br a h Chieftain, 9st 2lbs ...Gibbs 0
Mr Croesu's b a h Kaparthala, 8st 9lbs ...C B Mahomed 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khaboor 8st 5lbs ...Heeroo 0
Messrs Mathuradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's b a h Baltic, 8st 5lbs ...Southall 0
H H the Maharaja Holkar's ch a h Shanghai, 8st 5lbs ...Nama 0
Mr S A W's ch a h Golden Bridge, 8st 1lbs ...Omarkhan 0

Betting: 5 to 2 against Hyderi; 3 to 1 Mehraj; 4 to 1 Chand; 10 to 1 Shanghai and Kaparthala; 12 to 1 Eclipse; 15 to 1 Khaboor and 20 to 1 others.

There was no delay at the start, Khaboor and Shanghai heading the field, while Hyderi, Eclipse and Mehraj were prominent. Chand came up at the five-furlong post, where Eclipse improved his place. Two furlongs from home the Favourite was in difficulties, and then Eclipse took the lead rounding the corner with a commanding lead. He was followed by Mehraj and Chand, but they could not get on even terms with Eclipse, who won easily; a neck divided second and third; Baltic was fourth; Kaparthala a fifth, Chieftain sixth. Time, 1 min 45 3-5 secs.

The Mahaluxhmi Stakes.—Rs. 1,000, out of which second receives Rs. 100; and the third, Rs. 50. Handicap for Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000. Distance—6 furlongs.

H H the Maharajah of Jodhpore's b e g Apthorp, 7st 12lbs ...Southall 1
Messrs G K and D D's bl aus g Roy, 8st 2lbs ...C B Mahomed 2
H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman, 9st 12lbs Ebrahim 3
Mr Lyndon's b a h Orion, 9st 4lbs ...Robinson 0
Mr J B's b aus g Marwari, 8st 7lbs ...Greenhalgh 0
Mr Hajee Ismail Sait's b e m Seamist, 8st 6lbs ...Omarkhan 0
Mr W A Cochrane's b e h Amhurst, 8st 5lbs ...Gibbs 0
Mr R J Hunter's br aus g Antwerp, 8st ...Robertson 0
Mr S A W's b aus g Truffle, 6st ...Fakir Mahomed 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Orion; 4 to 1 Beadsman and Amhurst; 10 to 1 Marwari and Roy and 12 to 1 others.

The horses came away together, Antwerp and Truffle being prominent at the start, while Seamist showed up at the four-furlong post, Apthorp, Roy, Beadsman, and Orion being well placed. Nearing the bend, Apthorp and Roy went to the front, Orion following, but the pace was too hot for him, and in the straight he was passed by Beadsman. An excellent race ensued between Apthorp and Roy, resulting in a victory for the rainbow colours. Beadsman made up a lot of ground at the finish and was only a neck behind Roy. Time, 1min. 16 1-5secs.

The Fort Stakes.—Rs. 1,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. Handicap for Arab and C. B. Horses. Distance—7 furlongs.

H H the Maharajah of Jodhpore's ch cb m Bijley, 8st 10lbs ...Southall 1
H H The Maharajah of Jodhpore's ch cb m Esmeralda, 8st 11lbs ...H Taylor 2
Mr Moochool Shah's b cb g Lachin, 8st 5lbs ...Robinson 3
H H Aga Khan's b a h Yildiz, 9st 1lbs ...Ebrahim 0
Messrs G K and D D's ch cb m Karnataky, 7st 12lbs ...C B Mahomed 0
Mr Finch's ch a h Brandy, 7st 3lbs ...Heeroo 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Lachin; 3 to 1 Bijley; 4 to 1 Esmeralda and Yildiz and 8 to 1 the others.

Esmeralda went away at a tremendous pace, followed by Bijley and Brandy, the others being a long way behind. The two former had the race to themselves, Bijley going to the front in the straight, winning with ease, while Brandy a long way off was third. Time, 1min. 35 2-5secs.

The Gaye Cup.—Rs. 1,800, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Ponies 14 hands and under. Weight—14 hands to carry 9st W. I. Penalties—Winners, since 30th April, 1897, once: 4lbs., twice, 7lbs., oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 1,000 and upwards, of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, 3lbs.; Rs. 5,000, 5lbs.; Rs. 10,000 or over, 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 1st April, 1899, 2lbs.; Maidens, 4lbs.; Arabs, 21lbs.; C. B's. 24lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Milward and Aga S Shah's ch aus m Rebecca 7st 12lbs ...Ebrahim 1
H H the Maharaja of Jodhpore's ch aus m Pansy, 8st 6lbs ...Southall 2
Mr Cassum Abdool Rehman's ch aus g Guy Fawkes 8st ...Heeroo 3
Mr A Sattar's b aus m Bandecoot, 8st 6lbs ...Omarkhan 0
H H the Maharaja of Jodhpore's br e m Flying Duchess 7st 2lbs ...Taylor 0

Betting: 3 to 1 on Rebecca; 3 to 1 against Pansy; 4 to 1 Bandicoot; 8 to 1 Guy Fawkes and 10 to 1 Flying Duchess.

Rebecca was the first to show out, Bandicoot, Guy, Fawkes, and Pansy being well up. After galloping three furlongs it was obvious Rebecca had the race at her mercy, and coming on won easily by two lengths. Pansy obtained second place by good riding, Guy Fawkes half a length off being third. Time, 1min. 18 secs.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

Time and Order of Running.

1st Race—The Lilliput Stakes, 3-30 p.m.
2nd Race—The Desert Stakes, 4 p.m.
3rd Race—The Dealers Plate, 4-30 p.m.
4th Race—The Mansfield Plate, 5 p.m.
5th Race—The Stewards Purse, 5-30 p.m.
6th Race—The Paddock Stakes, 5-55 p.m.
A special train leaves Church Gate, at 2-40 p.m.

HANDICAPS—2ND DAY, MONDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

The Mansfield Plate—5 furlongs.	st	lb	The Dealers Plate—1 mile.	st	lb
Kelso	10	4	Angler	9	6
Beadsman	9	8	Nevermore	9	0
Jolly Friar	9	4	President	8	13
Forest	9	0	Kapurthala	8	6
Orion	8	10	Nepal	8	2
Roy	8	3	Special	7	11
Seamist	7	12	Squire	7	10
Amhurst	7	10	Nemrod	7	9
Antwerp	7	6	Arbid	7	5
Harkaway	7	6	Young Rex	7	4
Planet	7	0	Rory II	6	12
Truffle	6	0			

The Desert Stakes—6 furlongs.	st	lb	The Stewards Purse—6 furlongs.	st	lb
Evensong	13	0	Pansy	9	12
Bijley	9	8	Lady Yetman	9	2
Esmeralda	9	3	Bandicoot	9	1
Lachin	8	0	Guy Fawkes	8	12
Eclipse	7	13	Waress	8	10
Shanavaz	7	11	Ocean	8	7
Chand	7	9	Freddie	7	12
Karnataky	7	6	Flying Duchess	7	10
Valma	6	7	The Fawn	7	0

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 11th February, 1900.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE following are the handicap allowances and results of the races sailed on Saturday last:—

CHALLENGE CUP (2ND) RACE.

Names of Boats.	Time allowance. M's	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Stella	Scr	Col H W Boyd, IMS	5 39 27	2 54 27
Melody	9·17	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 52 57	2 58 10
Turquoise	9·23	Mr E S Luard	5 54 3	2 59 40
Nanta	8·9	Mr G T W Olver	6 3 27	3 10 18
Mannikin	17·29	Officers R A	6 17 36	3 15 7

Course No. 4—1st prize won by Stella, 2nd prize won by Melody and Turquoise.

SHIP'S BOATS (SERVICE RIG) H'CAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S
R I M Dockyard Cutter	Mr A Monk	5 1 45

Course No. 1.—The R I M Dockyard Cutter sailed over the course and thus became entitled to half the prize.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 0 6
Meg	Mr W Murray	Did not start
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	0 0 0

Course No. 2—1st prize won by Tomtit.

THE INFANTRY POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

The final tie was played off on Friday afternoon in the presence of a great gathering Mr. Mesham's arrangements were all that could be desired. The teams were as follows:—3rd Rifle Brigade: Mr. Bel, I; Captain Gosling 2; Captain the Hon'ble G. H. Morris, 3; Mr. Creed, back. South Wales Borderers: M. Melville, 1; Captain Smith, 2. Mr. Reddie, 3; Mr. Gray, back. Umpires: Captain Fraser, A.D.C., and Major Gordon, 19th Bo. Co.

In the first chukker, after some fast play up and down the ground that 3rd got up and scored a subsidiary. From the hit in of the second chukker some fast play ensued till the ball went out near mid-ground, and the chukker ended without result. The third chuckker opened with a stubborn attack and defence, and the Rifles got on and hit a subsidiary, which was immediately afterwrads supplemented by a goal. After desultory play near mid ground the chukker ended without rusult. In the fourth chukker, after fast and furious play up and down the ground the Rifles got on and scored a subsidiary. Then the Borderers got on near mid-ground and carrying the ball on scored a goal. The fifth chukker after fast play concluded without result, and in the sixth, the Rifles got on near mid-grovnd and scored a subsidiary. Play was confined in mid-ground until the final time was called. The 3rd Rifle Brigade won by one goal four subsidiaries to one goal.

IT is a too rare pleasure to find an incident in French public affairs on which we are able wholeheartedly to congratulate our neighbours. There will not be two opinions in this country as to the property of the step taken by the French Government with a view to preserving Paris from the degradation the would have suffered if bull-fights had formed a feature of the coming Exhibition. If M. Bertrand was well informed it is clear that preparations were being made for shows of this description, which have been openly defended by at least one Parisian newspaper. It was, therefore, fully time to make such a thing impossible by legislation. This M Bertrand is trying to do, and we congratulate him on having obtained "urgency" for his bill, and the Ministry on their good sense in assisting him to obtain it.

MASONIC FAREWELL TO LORD SANDHURST.

BANQUET AT NEW FREEMASONS' HALL.

THE Freemasons of Bombay entertaind H. E. Lord Sandhurt, Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonary in India, and Pro-District Grand Master of Bombay at a banquet and reception held on Friday night at the Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street, Fort. The various Lodges and Chapters working in Bombay and some of the chief towns of the Presidency were largely represented, there being no fewer than about three hundred masons present at the special communications of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India and the District Grand Lodge of Bombay held in the Lodge rooms. A Committee consisting of Messrs J. W. Smith, R. S. Brown, F. C. Allen, J. W. Hepworth, the Hon. Mr. Chandavarker, C. D. Furdoonjee, J. A. Brandon, N. J. Guzdar, A. Wise, H. Hoyles and D. R. Chichgar, did all they could to make the occasion a great success.

H. E. Lord Sandhurst having presided at the special communication of the two Grand Lodges.

MR. F. C. ALLEN.

Mr. F. C. Allen, Senior Grand Warden, in opening the proceedings said:—The task of placing before the present joint communication of District Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India a resolution in connection with the approaching departure of our Worshipful Brother, H. E. Lord Sandhurst, Pro-District Grand Master and Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, has fallen to my lot in consequence of the absence in England of Worshipful Brother Shields, the Deputy District Grand Master, and absence which I regret to say is likely to be of indefinite duration, as our Worshipful Brother will not return to India to reside amongst us, and I may here remark that in no society in Bombay will his absence be more felt than in the Lodges which gather under this roof, where his unselfish devotion to our cause has made his name a household word amongst the large numbers of the Masonic fraternity who pass their lives in Bombay. I have been given to understand that certain sections of the native press have seen reason to cavil at our assembling here this evening to do honor to a Mason who has devoted a large amount of his spare time to our many interests, and it has been pointed out that the money which we expend on an occasion of this kind might be utilised to the benefit of the distress which is at present surrounding us, but if there is one thing that our Order cannot condemn itself for it is the cause of charity; we make no boast of what we do, but charity at all times is the meaning of our very Masonic existence, and to relieve a brother in distress is one of the first tenetns that is taught a young Mason. In the year 1898, when there were special calls on the purses of our brethren at home, no less a sum than £162,000 was subscribed and the average sum expended by the Masons of England in charity has amounted to £81,000 during the past five years. If we look nearer home, we find that our Charity Fund in Bombay has over a lakh of rupees invested for the benefit of those who are in need, whilst we have numerous orphan children being found and educated at the expense of the Fraternity in various parts of India. Surely a Society which has a record such as this, and similar instances could be quoted of every country in which Masonry has taken root, can allow ill-timed criticisms to pass by, and it requires no excuse that we should find pleasure in entertaining an honored leader of our Order, when no inroad is made upon the funds of our charities by so doing, and I would further say that those of us who are present here this evening include many who have assisted to swell the figures of the Famine, Plague, and Transvaal Relief funds in addition it assisting our own special charities. I have alluded to this matter as I do not think that the benefits of Freemasonry are always rightly understood, and that because we are a secret Society it is a popular practice to regard our gatherings as merely an excuse for festivity hidden under the name of Freemasonry. In this country the Institution is practically still in its infancy as applied to the native community except in the large towns, but its great value becomes more appreciated every year with the influx of brethern whose homes are in this land, as it possesses the incalculable advantage of enabling the European to meet and mix with his Aryan brethren on a broader platform than the usual confines of society seem to encourage, and in doing this the bond of Freemasonry performs a benefit which most of us who have enjoyed its simple faith know has no equal even in castes, creeds, or personal friendships! Since his Excellency, our present Grand Master, came amongst us, these benefits has full and ample opportunity to develop, and under his tactful influence the strength of our Masonic resources has increased largely, and I feel confident I am right in saying that our roll-call to-day includes men of influence of every creed represented in this great cosmopolitan city. The support which Freemasonry receives in all lands is exemplified by the men of noble birth and lineage who are found to govern its destinies. In England we have H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and his Royal brother, the Duke of Connaught, at the head of the Craft. Prince Frederick Leopold presides over the Grand Lodges of Berlin which comprise some 30,000 subscribing members with nearly 600 benevolent institutions. The Crown Prince of Denmark is Grand Master of the Grand National Lodge of Denmark, and his Majesty King Oscar rules the Grand Lodges of Sweden and Norway. America, in December last, saw 10,000 Masons assemble to honour the centenary of the death of George Washington, when a special address was delivered by our distinguished brother, the President of the United States, and brethren, it was only right and fitting therefore that when we were afforded the opportunity five years ago of taking as the ruler of English Freemasonry in this Western Presidency and of all Scottish Freemasonry in India H. E. Lord Sandhurst, the representative amongst us of H. M. the Queen Empress, we should have gladly availed ourselves of the good fortune which had come to us. That he has carried on his duties with unswerving fidelity and for the good of the Craft we all know, and we are at present assembled in a building which has grown up under his fostering care and influence. (Applause.) His devotion to Masonry during the time he has been with us has been so constant that the present condition of the sister Constitutions of England and Scotland has been cemented in a manner which has never before been experienced in the history of Freemasonry in India, and the result of his never ceasing interest is that to-day we find our Order working in peaceful harmony, and whilst his departure from our midst cannot but be tinged with sad regret to all he will leave behind, we can find eminent consolation in the fact that we stand to-day linked by the strongest chains of fidelity and brotherhood—links, brethren, which he himself has largely assisted in forging. (Applause.) I now beg to propose the following resolution:—That this meeting of Freemasons of the English and Scottish Constitutions in Bombay desires to place on record their sense of the great services rendered to the Craft in Bombay by H. E. Warshipful Brother Lord Sandhurst, G. C. I. E., Pro.-District Grand Master and Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India during his term of office as Governor of Bombay, especially the assistance rendered by his Excellency which has resulted in a suitable Masonic Hall being erected and opened for the use of the Fraternity in Bombay; also to express their regret at his approaching departure from India, and while wishing him every prosperity in the future, to assure him that his name will long be remembered in this country for the good work he has done, and that he leaves with the hearty good wishes of all members of the Craft in Western India (Applause.)

DR. J. POLLEN.

Dr. J. Pollen said:—It has been the wish of the members of A. S. F. I. that he should second the resolution so ably proposed by Brother Allen, but he felt considerable diffidence in doing so, firstly, because there were senior members of the Grand Lodge of A. S. F. I. present who could second the proposition with much greater eloquence and more telling effect than he could comment; secondly, because it required much skill, judgment and adroitness to praise a man to his face without offending the canons of good taste! He often had occasion, (in visiting the various Lodges under the Banner of Scotland) to speak in energetic terms of Bro. Lord Sandhurst—and he begged that all he had said on previous occasions in Lord Sandhurst's honour and elsewhere might now be taken as said on this occasion in his presence! Brother Allen in the course of his eloquent oration had alluded to the celebrated men who headed the Craft in various parts of the world! It was no doubt gratifying to feel that crowned heads and illustrious noblemen were rulers in masonry, but brother Pollen took it that the members of the Brotherhood were assembled on this occasion not so much to do homage to the Governor of Bombay as to render honour to Bro. Lord Sandhurst as a man and a mason. That Bro. Lord Sandhurst was worthy of such honour could not be questioned; Brother Pollen remembered one occasion when a distinguished mason and personal friend of Lord Sandhurst's visited Lodge "Scots" some three years ago Most Worshipful Brother Smith introduced the visitor as Most Worshipful Brother—the Earl of Bredalbane and [illegible] speaking of his friend Lord Sandhurst [illegible] Scottish Freemasonry in India on having [illegible] their head "a perfect English gentleman [illegible] fault the Earl had to find with Lord [illegible] that could never be remedied—namely that Lord Sandhurst was not a Scotchman. But Bombay had succeeded in rendering Lord Sandhurst something even better than a Scotchman—viz—a good Scotch Mason!!! At that time Earl Breadalbane knew all about Lord Sandhurst whereas the Masons of Bombay had all to learn! But the experience of the year during which Lord Sandhurst had ruled over the two constitutions in Bombay with such tact, sympathy and skillfully confirmed the description his friend the Earl had given of him! Brother Pollen had, therefore, no hesitation in commending to the enthusiastic approbation of both Grand Lodges the resolution (only

just then placed in his hands) so gracefully put be fore them by Brother Allen. Connected with that resolution there was a tinge of mornfulness, namely the pang of far well," but whatever might happen in the future Brother LordSandhurst might rest assured that he carried with him the admiration and affectionate remembrance of the Brotherhood, and that he would never be forgotten by the Freemasons of Bombay.

MR. K. R. CAMA.

Right Worshipful Brother, K. R. Cama, said:—I feel great pleasure in supporting the preposition. Most WorshipfulBrother LordSandhurst came among us five years ago. On the first day of his installation at the Town Hall he told us that he would strive his best to a local habitation and a home for the Craft, which was the dream of life of some of the Past Grand Masters. We know full well how zealously our Grand Master worked in that direction, and in laying the cornor stone of the new Temple expressed the hope that the building would be completed before be left the shores of India. The Temple was completed about twelve months ago, and will stand for all time to come as a monument of the zeal and labour of the Grand Master who during his five years' regime given a great impetus to Freemasonry in India. (Applause). Whenever his Excellency was on a tour in connection with his duties as the Governor of Bombay, he took that opportunity to visit the various Lodges, under his jurisdiction and never failed to evince that interest in Freemasonry which he always had at heart. Worshiperful Brother, Allen in his speech alluded to the fact that his Excellency had successfully advanced the cause of Freemasonry among the natives of India. It is a noteworthy fact that Freemasonry has united Hindoos, Mahomedans, Parsees and Europeans as a whole, thereby strengthening and supporting the first principle of the Craft which knows of no difference between caste, creed and colour. (Applause.)

MR. GUNESHAM NILKANT NADKARNI.

Mr. Gunesham Nilkant Nadkarni said:—I have great pleasure in supporting this proposition. It is seven and twenty years since I saw the light of Freemasonry. I have watched the progress the Craft has made all this period, and can say that it has enjoyed exceptional prosperity during the last ten years. The connection of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and H. E. Lord Sandhurst with Freemansonry in Western India has proved beneficial to its interests in many ways. The number of Lodges and Masons has increased considerably, the field of masonic charities is much widened; the bonds of friendship among brethern of both constitutions are much strengthened. The outside public to whom Freemasonry is a sealed book have begun to think favourably of the institution. This is manifest from the large donations which we got from non-masons. The warm interest which Lord Sandhurst as the Ruler of the Craft has taken in the cause of masonry, and the sympathy which he has invariably shown for brothern, entitled him to our gratitude. Had it not been for his active sympathy we should not have been in this splendid house to-night. This temple is the result of his Lordship's devoted efforts for the Craft. It is a permanent boon to the present and future generations of Masons in this presidency. In the midst of his many responsible political duties during the last five years of trouble, distress and anxiety,he has done everything which a good and earnest mason could do for promoting the welfere of the Craft. For these reasons we are bound to accord him this tribute of our respect and love on the eve of his separation from us. I have no doubt his Lordship will continue to take interest in us although severed from us (Applause.)

SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in supporting the proposition, said his Excellency had laid the Freemasons of Western India under deep obligation by having condescended to accept the office of Grand Master. He had been all along guided by the Chief Masonic principles of brotherly love, truth, and relief, and throughout his five years' term of office, he had striven hard to carry out those principles in their entirety. He has been the first Governor who accepted the office of Grand Master and has paved the way for his successors, who Sir Bhalchandra trusted, would take the same lively and keen interest in the discharge of their duties as Graad Masters. His Excellency had always been a loving brother and this striking virtue had marked his whole career as well as his relation with the people. His warm sympathy and love for all classes of the people, committed to his care, had been a matter of common talk. In all his actions and measures, his Excellency had never lost sight of one great principle and that was truth. His well meaning intentions and endeavours to make the people happy during the last five years, had proved to them that truth had been his guiding principle; and they should try to emulate the noble example of his Excellency. He had given relief to many thousands of people, and was still giving relief to lakhs of people, especially the Masons. His Excellency had been the main spring of energy and assiduity in regard to the construction of their Masonic Temple; and it was through his personal influence and zeal that this splendid mansion had been completed. It was a matter for great satisfaction to all that this building had been completed during his term of office, and he had been enable to perform the imposing ceremony of consecration of the Temple, which occurs perhaps once in a century, and which does not fall to the lot of many to witness During his Excellency's term of office, all the Lodges in this presidency had flourished, and Freemasonry had become popular among all classes. The Lodge Aryan which Sir Bhalchandra had the honour to represent, had considerably benefitted by his Excellency's precept and example, and the speaker took this opportunity to offer the warmest thanks of the Lodge. In conclusion, Sir Bhalchandra wished his Excellency every happiness in his retirement. The Secretary stated that letters and telegrams had been received from a number of Lodges and brothren from Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Aden, Quetta, Kurrachee, Meerut, Surat, Hyderabad, Oorgaum, Rawulpindi, Allahabad, Ratnagherry the Punjab, &c. regretting their inability to be present or to send representetives to the farewell banquet and sending hearty greetings and wishing god-speed to the retiring Grand Master. (Applause.)

MR. MAHOMED HAKIM.

Mr. Mahomed Hakim said that an occasion like that ought not to be allowed to pass without something being placed on record as regards the excellent work done by hisExcellency in the cause ofFreemasonry. Even if one were to assume for a moment that the Grand Master had not done anything particular in regard to Freemasonry still one could not get over the fact that it was he through whose instrumentality the had a local habitation and a home, which must for all time to come stand as a monument of his interest in the cause of Masonery. What was once a conception had now become an accomplished fact. Those who had the privilege of knowing his Excellency, were awere that he was blessed with a sweet temper,genial manners and with sympathy and courtesy all his own. (Applause). He did not think there was any public man or body, against whom criticisms had not been made. A public man was not worth anything if his actions were not deemed fit to be criticised. He did no think that there was a single dissentient voice that his Excellency had been a most sympathetic member of the Craft. (Applause). He combined in him all the attributes of a good mason. They all regretted that his departure was drawing nigh. By his untiring energy and dovotion to his duties he had endered himself to the Craft. He had worked very hard for the last five years in the interst of the Craft and he (Mr. Hakim) hoped and trusted that his Excellecy would enjoy that rest and recreation in his native land which he so well deserved. (Lord applause.)

The propositionwas then carried by acclamation.

LORD SANDHURST.

H. E. Lord Sandhurst, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said:—Right Worshipful Brother and the Brethren,—All who have been so good as to propose and also to support the resolution which you have just honoured me by carrying by acclamation. It has been said by more than one speaker that our meeting this evening is tinged with sorrow because I am so soon to leave you. Well, I assure you, brethren, kindly as that sentiment has been expressed by you, it does not quite meet the measure of my own feelings in regard to yourself in this Grand Lodge this evening. I cannot without great regret, brethren, cut myself suddenly adrift from a vast society of Masons by whom I have been surrounded by in Bombay since I came amongst you five years ago, and you may rest assured—I need hardly assure you one and all—that far as I shall be from you in a few weeks hence, I shall not forget those of you with whom I have been acquainted and the many evenings that I have passed in your company. Many compliments have been passed by the various speakers upon the fact that we owe this Hall to my initiation and its completion to my energies. I cannot help saying, brethren, that I think that the picture is a little overdrawn and that the public and fraternal spirit of Masonry would sooner or later have accomplished the building of this Hall, which, I am proud to say, that it was accomplished at a time when I held the sway over both the Constitutions. I rightly admit that this Hall is a monument of myself among Masons in Bombay, and while it has been pointed out by some that my memory will last within the walls of this Hall, I will tell you that there is one other Temple where I would I might be remembered and thought of and remain in the memory and in the heart of Freemasons. (Cheers). I undertook the post, as you are well aware, of Pro. District Grand Master with the very greatest diffidence. I was not so experienced a Mason as the distinguished brother who, I have heard from H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, will in all probability succeed me—your future Governor, Lord Northcote. (Applause). I may observe in passing that I can gratulate every Mason and Lodge that you will receive the new Governor in the capacity of a Mason. I had to depend immensely for advice and guidance upon those most experienced in our craft, and also I would one emore tender my grateful thanks to the officers of every grade who have rendered it possible for me to carry on my duties. Before I go further, I must mention the fact that I have two pleasing duties to perform. Before we quit this building I shall unvail the picture of Right Worshipful Brother J. W. Smith. (Applause). I certainly know of no Worshipful Brother in this Presidency who is more deserving of the compliment of having his person commemorated by a picture than the Brother on my right, and perhaps he will allow me in the name of the brethren assembled here on this occasion to tender our most heart-felt sympathy for the loss of his brother—a revered Mason among us, whose death we all deplore. Right Worshipful Brother Smith,it is agreat pleasure indeed to me to be the means of unveiling the picture which it will be my duty to do in a few minutes. I do not know that there is a more distinguised Mason amongst us than the brother to whom I am alluding. It was, I think some twenty-five or twenty-six years since he was first called to the Master's chair. He was about nine years ago appointed Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, and I believe, he is at this moment the only holder in India of the Thirty-third Degree under the Supreme Council of Scotland. I could enumerate at length the various degrees which he has taken, which are, however, well-known to all the Masons present, and I do not think that I need enumerate them, and will merely say that in unveiling this picture, I can convey to Right Worshipful Brother Smith our very best wishes for his future career. (Applause.) Another and in no way less pleasing duty is that I have to present to Right Worshipful Brother Darasha R. Chichgar an autograph album in memory of his services to Freemasonry and this Hall. Rt. Wor. Bro. Darasha is better know to a great majority of you as Masons here certainly for far longer time than he is to me. But during the five years that have passed by I have seen enough of Rt. Wor Bro. Chichgar to know that he is one of the most energetic, one of the most single-minded and one of the most modest men—(applause)—I have come across in the Craft or outside.—(Renewed applause.) His masonic work you know full well and indeed if we are comparing notes as to whom thanks are due for the existence of this Hall, I will certainly put Right Worshipful Brother Chichgar at the top of the poll. (Applause.) I think I said at the opening of this Hall that if I had been lacking in my subscription to the funds of the Hall, and I had my hundred rupee note in my pocket and I had seen Right Worshipful Brother Chichgar, I should have taken to my heels (laughter) as fast as I could, for, I am perfectly certain that he would have got it out of my innermost pocket. (Applause). One thing is certain, and it is, that everybody was so thoroughly convinced of his honesty of purspose and his keen good-will for the advancement of Freemasonry that whether as Masons or men outside the Craft, they all willingly came forward to give the subscriptions asked for by him. I must make one comment upon the Bro. named by Wor Bro. Allan, and that is Wor. Bro. Shields. (Applause.) It is a great regret to me to loose him as my Duputy Pro, District Grand Master, and he will indeed be a loss to the Craft, and also a vast number of those who depended upon the Craft for its charity. I know that whenever a case was sent to the Grand Lodge with a prayer for funds in aid of the poor and distressed, he sifted the case to the very bottom, and without in any way becoming hysterical saw that justice was done and assistance was given only to deserving men. Amongst the many friends that he will leave behind him in the commercial circle and in his line of business,there is no society in Bombay in which he will be so much missed as amongst Masons in Bombay. (Applause). I cannot pass by without comment what was said by Rt Wor Bro Pollen. He recalled a visit to the lodge that I made in company with a friend of mine, and he told that this particular friend, who is a very old friend, said that I had only one fault, and that was I was not a Scotchman, (Laughter.) But I am perfectly confident that when Rt Wor Bro Pollen said that he was certain that the two men to whom he was alluding just this moment had two rather irremidiable faults, and that is, that neither of them were Irishmen (Laughter and applause.) We all know very well Rt. Wor. Bro. Pollen, who is well-known in Masonic as well as outside the Masonic circles. The Scottish Constitution has in him a most engertic offices. (Applause.) Now, having said these few words, I must turn for one moment to the question of Freemasonry itself. I do not propose to give prolonged exhortation on the subject with which you are so well acquainted, but it has frequently struck me that if there is one country in the world, where there is a great field for Masonry, and where Masonry can do, if possible, more good than any other country, it is in the Indian Empire. (Loud applause.) Because what we want in this great and vast country is this: We want all of us to be brought more and more together (applause), and it is Freemasonry which is calculated and intended to bring us all together. (Renewed applause.) I was very much strtck when I was in Calcutta with what I witnessed there. The Metropolitan of India who is a Freemason,—and I am glad also to know that our present Bishop of Bombay is also a Mason,—(applause)—instituted at his instigation, I believe, and arranged for a service in the great Cathedral of Calcutta at which Masons of all castes and creeds and nationalities attended, and the marshalling of the Masons at his house and proceeding to the service held under the creed to which I belong, and equally solemnly taking part in the proceedings of the evening, was a most interesting spectacle. I think, it was Rt. Wor Brod Cama, who referred to the fact that here we have Mussulmans, Parsees, Hindoos and Europeans, and every sort of community in this great city. It has always been to me a very great pleasure to have to meetbrotherMasonsaround the dinnertable atGovernment House. I had heard that the various communities did mix in that way, but it was never brought home so fully as when I saw them sitting at the table at Government House. I am glad indeed to think that the new Governor is to preside over both the Grand Lodges. I believe, if I have been able to do anything for the improvement in the relations between the two sister Constitutions, I am more than amply rapaid. It was said at one time that there had been some little friction between the two Constitutions. There ought to be no friction, and there cannot be any competition, and if I leave the relations between the two sister Constitutions better than they were when I assumed the office, I shall feel that at any rate in one direction I have done my duty. Now, brethren, we have a busy evening before us. I have but to say that I value immensely the testimony of your good-will in the resolution that you have passed by acclamation, and do not think for one moment that distance will divide us. I shall always recollect the hours that I have spent amongst you and I shall always take the keenest interest in Freemasonry in Bombay. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

H. H. Lord Sandhurst then presented Khan Bahadur Darasha R. Chichgar with an autograph Album, stating that it was a testimony of the good wish and good-will of all Masons in India.

MR. J. W. SMITH.

Mr. J. W. Smith who was received with cheers said:—I feel somewhat embarrassed on this occasion because I have never attended the inauguration of a statue or the unveiling of a portrait at which the subject of the function has been present, so that I might hear his remarks and observe his department. I remember being at the inauguration of the statue of a living man but he was not visibly present though I ascertained afterwards that he had viewed the proceedings from a distant window within sight but out of ear-shot. (Laughter and applause.) So that occasion does not help me but I may say that I would much rather be viewing these proceedings from a distant window than the present in person. However having no precedent to guide me I trust I may not go wrong if I express to you just what the feelings of my heart dictate. I thank you Most Worship Grand Master for the very kindly terms in which you have alluded to my conduct of Masonic affairs though I fear you have painted the picture of my career in brighter colours than the natural hue and I am sure that when I commune with myself in the tyled adytum of my private retreat my conscience will tell me that I must disclaim some of the flattering attributes imputed to me. At the same time I recognise your kindness in drawing a veil over my shortcomings and imperfections and laying especial stress upon the value of the services I have been able to render. Then I have to thank all those Brothers who have so generously and freely contributed to the cost of this picture notwithstanding the memorous calsi upon their pecuniary resources in these distressful times and the special calls in connection with this handsome and commodious Masonic Hall. And when thanking the contributors generally it will not I hope be thought invidious if I think particularly the members of my own lodge (Perserverence) who formed themselves into a committee and have brought their project to a successful issue. Again I must thank the distinguished artist, Mr. Pithawala of the School of Art who has painted the picture. No man can be a judge of his own portrait, but I accept the verdict of my friends who know me well and tell me it is an excellent likeness. I can judge of the picture and I say without fear of contradiction that even if it did not faithfully represent me it would certainly be deemed a work of artistic merit. Then I have to thank the Hall Committee for having given the portrait a place amongst the honoured masonic notabilities who have preceded me with every one of whom I have been acquainted in the flash and have co-operated in Masonic work. If in ellusion to my portrait the question be ever contemptuously asked what doeth this man "amongs others so worthy?" I can desire no better answer than this:—"He is here because he was raised to a high position in Freemasonry and when in that position he tried to do his duty." This day will be a memorable one to me throughout the remainder of my life and while I remember the kindness displayed by my Brother generally I can now forget your kindness Most Worshipful Grand Master in coming here to perform this function on the eve of your departure from these shores—a departure which we cannot but sincerely regret and greatly deplore. (Loud applause.)

KHAN BAHADUR CHICHGAR.

Khan Bahadur Darasha R. Chichgar, who was received with cheers, said:—With emotions of deep gratitude, Most Worshipful Grand Master. I accept from your hands the rich autograph album which both the Grand Lodges and the Indian fraternity under your jurisdiction have awarded to me as a token of their affectionate regard for me,and the estimation in which they have been pleased to consider my humble efforts in the cause of our time-honoured Institution. I place on this testimony of approval of my Brethren the highest value. Let me assure you, Sir, my work has only been a labour of love. The kindness with which you and the whole fraternity have always received me, the sympathy and co-operation you have always given me, have been my ample reward; and if I now accept this present of an autograph album, it is only with one object, and that is that whenever I shall cast my eyes upon this gift, it will recall to my mind the many happy faces that I have seen, and the numerous happy associations that have marked the twenty-three years of my life as Honorary Secretary of the Hall. It may be that I am devoted to the principles of our Institution; it may be that I have contributed somewhat to the building-up of this glorious edifice which will serve for all time as one of the happy landmarks of your administration. Yet far be it from me to arrogate to myself honour of having rendered services more useful than others of my Brethren in the glorious cause. Of those Brethren who so nobly stood for its advancement, some few are still with us to aid, as they have done, in building and beautifying the Masonic Temple. But some are no more with us, such as our Brother N. N. Wadia, whose loss we deeply deplore. Nor must I fall, Sir, to remark in justice to yourself, that to no one is Masonry in this province more indebted for the high and honorable station now occupied by her than to yourself. For that which had been begun in weakness by us has been perfected in strength by you; and if, on looking back through the years during which I have enjoyed the confidence of my Brethren, they find something to approve in myself, how much greater reason have they to glory in the valuable exertions and the warm and unfailing interest of yourself, Sir, under whom Masonry in Western India has attained to so great prosperity. I must not detain you longer except to say that the kindness of my Brethern has imposed upon me an obligation to labour more strenuously than ever in the cause of Freemasonry. Once more I thank you Most Worshipful and the Grand Lodges for their testimony of approbation. I value it as a great honour coming as it does from so distinguished a source, and I shall ever prize it as a legacy above all price. (Loud applause) Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren,—It gives me pleasure to announce that an anonymous donor has given Rs. 5,000 towards the Building Fund to perpetuate your Excellency's regime as Pro District Grand Master and Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. (Applause). The donor is unknown even to the Hall Committee, and he has given his donotion on one condition that the Temple be named after your Excellency, and that no other individual name shall be hereafter associated with the entire Masonic Hall. I have further much pleasure to state that Brother Dadabhoy Nasservanjee Contractor, of Lodge "Cyrus and Eastern Star," has just asked me to announce his intention of contributing in response to the appeal now made by your Excellency as the first donation towards the Sinking Fund. Brother Dadabhoy requests me to state that he has been a silent admirer of your Excellency's good work in the interests of the Fraternity and Presidency which you have governed during the last five years with such signal success. (Applause). He further desires it recorded that the donation was made to commemorate to-day's function in honour of your Excellency as Grand Master. These tokens coming on the eve of your Excellency's retirement from thi scountry emphatically show the feelings of estsem, respect and gratitude with which the Masonic fraternity regard your Excellency and your Excellency's work in this country. Some other Brethren have also contributed to the success of the movement of the building. Brother George Mackenzie, an old Mason has presented a rich wooden mosaic pavement in the Temple, costing about Rs. 300; Brother Byramjee Bhicajee providing, at a cost of Rs. 100, six rich columns to encircle it; Worshipful Brother Dr. J. Pollen has presented three lights for the Temple at a cost of over Rs. 200; Brother Shrufdin Deojee Canjee, Jahangir Baman Behram, and Mahomed Hussein and Dr Ismail Jan Mahomed have also promised to present some of the Masonic outfit for the Hall.

Khan Bahadur Chichgar than read telegrams and letters received from Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow, Lahore, Quetta, Kurrachee, and about a dozen different places from India, and some of the most distinguished Fremasons in all parts of the country, sympathising with the movement and offering their cordial greeting to the departing Grand Master.

The two Grand Lodges were then closed, and the Brethren went down in procession to the dining room, where Mr. J. W. Smith's picture was unveiled by the Grand Master amidst the cheers of the assembly.

THE BANQUET.

About 125 covers were laid at the banquet, where loyal and Masonic toasts as proposed by the Grand Master were duly honoured.

Mr. J. W. Smith then said:—I rise with the greatest pleasure to propose the next toast, that of H. E. Lord Sandhurst, Most Worthy Grand Master, of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, and though it is a toast of the highest importance, I must be brief, because there are other brethren to follow me, who will commend the toast to you in various aspects, and I trust that whatever points I may miss they will take up and forcibly present before you. Lord Sandhurst came amongst us as an English Mason and we of the Scottish Constitution may, I think, congratulate ourselves that while in no wise diminishing his lustre as an English Mason we have made him a Scottish Mason, and a very excellent Scottish Mason, into the bargain—in fact so evenly dees his Excellency poise the balance between the two Constitutions, that when he is amongst us as the Grand Master of all Scottish Freemason we forget he is an English Mason and I believe my Brothren of the sister Constitution will bear me out if I say that when he is amongst them as Pro-District Grand Master of Bombay they forget that he is a Scottish Mason. That is as it should be, and the admirable manner in which Lord Sandhurst has carried on the work of his difficult dual Masonic position reflects I venture to say in all humility—the highest credit upon his Excellency, and fills our hearts and minds with the greatest satisfaction and the highest esteem. We thank Lord Sandhurst as well for having honoured us in taking up the Office of Grand Master; as for the perfectly just manner in which he has dealt with the affairs of our Scottish Grand Lodge in protecting its vital interests, and in preserving its cherished traditions. In the midst of troubles, trials and difficulties such as have never in combination assailed any previous Governor of Bombay, when on horror's head horrors have accumulated, his Excellency has still foundvery numerous opportunities of coming amongst us and has never failed to appear wherever his presence was necessary to stimulate our exertions and encourage us in our work. Then, Brethren, we are deeply indebted to Lord Sandhurst for the assistance he has rendered us in obtaining this handsome Masonic Hall in which we are now meeting. He determined that we should have a Hall of our own, and has brought that determination to a successful issue so that this building will always remain as a memorial of his rule and a monument of his untiring zeal. There is just one other capacity in which I must ask you to regard Lord Sandhurst, and that is as our honoured guest this evening. We are exceedingly obliged to yourExcellency for having come to us that we might in a special and Masonic manner say goodbye and "God speed you" previous to your departure. We trust that in the retirement of your English home we may be sometimes remembered even as your Excellency's name will always dwell in our hearts and keep alive in us the most pleasurable recollections and the deepest gratitude.

HON. MR. CHANDAVARKAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar said:—The Grand Master gave expression in his address upstairs to an idea which, I think, ought to be cherished by all of us as true Masons. His Excellency said that if there was one country more than another where Freemasonry was needed, it was India. That was truly said and well put, but I will take the liberty to say that it is an incomplete statment. To what Lord Sandhurst said, I would beg to add this that if there is one qualification more than any other which the Governor of Bombay ought to possess, it is that he should be a Mason (hear, hear, and applause) and that he ought to follow the worthy example set by Lord Sandhurst in that respect. (Loud cheers.) Well, the appointment of the Governor of Bombay is not in the hands of us Masons (Laughter). It entirely rests on the pleasure of our Most Gracious Sovereign, but judging from the selection her Majesty has made of Lord Northcote to succeed Lord Sandhurst, it would appear es if our Sovereign is resolved to send as hereafter Governors who belong to this ancient craft of Freemasonry applause. At any rate, let us all wish that our future Governors will follow Lord Sandhurst's noble example and make it their duty to encourage and support Freemasonry both by precept and example. (Hear, hear, and applause.) And there is, Right Worshipful Sirs and Brethren, I assure you, a good deal of meaning of the most practical character in that wish. Right Worshipful Brother Pollen reminded us upstairs that we must think in this place of Lord Sandhurst not as the Governor of Bombay but as Brother Sandhurst, but I beg to join issue with him on that point. (Laughter.) For the Governor of Bombay is not merely the head of the Government, but he is the head, socially speaking, of the different communities over whose destinies he presides during the tenure of his office, and as such to him we must all look up and we do all look up for bringing the different communities together and making them all feel that they are one. (Applause.) His political work is important, but even more important is his social work. (Loud cheers.) Right Worshipful Sirs and Brethren, one of the most eminent of British statesmen—in fact, he is the most eminent of our living statemen—I mean Lord Salisbury—has made us familiar with the expression that we live in an age not of small maps or isolated communities—(applause)—but of large maps and large and co-operating communities. (Loud cheers.) We are members of the British Empire, but the British Empire ought to be felt by one and all of us as something more than a mere name—(applause)—as a reality. As owning allegiance to one Sovereign, bound together by one destiny, we ought to be inspired by one life, one soul, one purpose animating us all whether we are Hindoos, Parses, Mahomedans, Englishmen Scotch men or Irishmen (applause). And the responsibility of inspiring us all with that feeling—of bringing together the different communities—of making them feel that, though divided in point of religion, customs, and manners, they are and ought to be touched in heart, that their interests are and ought to be one, that one spirit dominates the thoughts, the feelings and the aspirations of all because they are the subjects of one Sovereign—members of the British Empire—that responsibility rests on our Viceroy's and Provincial Governors more than on any one else. (Loud cheers.) It may seem a mere ideal, but all realialties were ideals before they became real. The British Empire itself was an idea at one time—and we see it now realised. (Loud cheer). And we all to whatever race we belong, have to live up to it. (Cheers). One of the most pious of divines whose loss was mourned in England but the other day—a master spirit of his time—the Rev. James Martineau—tried to teach to the age in which he lived the truth that the ties between man and man and between one community and another are made closer not by laws, not by institutions, but by personalities and personal agency. The responsibility of that personal agency rests amongst us here on him who holds the office of Governor of Bombay, and Lord Sandhurst has fulfiled that responsibility as a true Mason. (Applause.) His Excellency has been kind and hospitable—has moved amongst all communities and classes—and has done his best by throwing himself heart and soul into the cause of Freemasonry to bring men from different communities together, and to promote good feelings among them and enable them to understand one another better. And when we think of that, let us remember also with kindly feelings the noble lady—Lady Sandhurst (loud cheers)—who has stood by his side, shared his anxieties, and has worthily discharged the social functions of her high position. (Applause.) A great deal has been justly said by those who have preceded me about the qualities of head and heart of Lord Sandhurst—about his Masonic virtues—(cheers)—but there is one of them which we perhaps think is a minor virtue but to which I attach the greatest value. There are many of us who have often seen and met Lord Sandhurst during these years which have been years of trouble and anxiety, and we can never forget that even during times of trouble and anxiety we have never seen him dejected or despondent. There has ever been on his face a sweet smile—a kindly countenance, always cheerful, never depressed. Now, cheerfulness is a great quality. It is virtue which we Masons in particular ought to cultivate, for in this world of cares, anxieties, and vicissitudes, it is a great thing to be able to fight the battle of life with a cheerful heart. We cannot aspire to be Governors of Bombay, but we can imitate the example of Lord Sandhurst who, as Governor of Bombay and as the Most Worshipful Grand Master of both English and Scottish Freemasonry in this Presidency, has borne himself in the most difficult of times with all the patience, the courage, and the cheerfulness of a true Mason (Applause.)

PRO GRAND MASTER'S REPLY.

Lord Sandhurst, having thanked the Brethren who had spoken for what they had said in reference to the manner in which he had performed his duties, said:—Brother Chandavarker has repeated the sentiment to which I gave expression in the Lodge, that in no country in the world do we need Freemasonry more than in India. The more opportunities we get of being brought together in India, and thoroughly understanding one another the better it will be for all of us. (Applause.) We need to understand one another, to appreciate one anothers good qualities to sweep away the froth of public life and to uphold what is sterling and good. And that as the backbone of Freemasonry. (Applause). The more recruits we can get into our masonic Camp the firmer we shall be knitted together as faith ful and patriotic subjects of the Queen. Now, though you are not perhaps aware of it this is the third speech I have made during the day, and were, my farewell to be much longer prolonged, I think my voice would give out. And for two reasons, firstly because, there is a limit to physical capacity, and secondly because there is no limit to the emotion I feel at the immense kindness I am receiving on the eve of my departure. (Applause.) And while it is true no doubt that a person who holds an office of high responsibility must endure, and endure in silence much sharp and bitter censure the only thing he can do is to go on looking straight to his front doing his duty. (Applause.) Still when the time comes and people come to consider this thing with that I hope they will at any rate give me the credit for having endeavoured to do my duty. (Loud applause.)

A reception was then held in the Lodge rooms where several ladies belonging the familes of Freemasons were also present. The party broke up at about midnight.

MR. M. R. BHATT'S CONVERSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The rumoured conversion of Mr. M. R. Bhatt to Christianity seems naturally to have created a great sensation among the people of Gujarat. Movements like the Brahmo Samaj, which once so much agitated our educated countrymen of Bengal, have not made us familiar with the religious controversies which are always sure to arise when earnest and intelligent men take to the study of the Christian and Hindu Scriptures. Many amongst us seem to consider these conversions as pernicious and detrimental to the true interests of the Hindu religion, and are often betrayed into the use of intemperate and unnecessarily harsh language—sometimes as bad as old world persecutions. cases like these should be looked upon as a healthy sign of the times and not of decadence of faith. Admirers of Mrs. Besant and the late Charles Bradlaugh, both of them the staunchest supporters of freedom of conscience in religious and social matters, should not, in strict consistency, run down the man who has the unusual moral courage of avowing opinions which are sure to draw down upon him the odium of the majority of his countrymen. I think the question of preference to this or that religion specially when the public discussion of it is not invited by the party, is a matter of individual conscience or private opinion; and the cause of religion is best served when perfect toleration becomes the rule and not as it is now unhappily the case—the exception. When a conscientious and sufficiently-educated man, after what seems to him an adequate search after truth, and a comparative study of religion, accepts and publicly avows, with the fullest sense of responsibility, certain opinions which concern his spiritual good, true believers should rejoice at such a signal exhibition of moral courage and must consider it as an indication of religious vitality for which our land is so famous.

I am of course not in particular justifying Mr. Bhatt's preference for Christianity, for I do not think that there is anything in Christianity which is not to be found in Hinduism. I am only asking my countrymen to extend to Mr. Bhatt those rights of freedom of thought and action which all of us so much cherish and which are so much in accordance with our ancient traditions. Hinduism tolerates every sort of belief, Theism, Pantheism and even Materialism within its generous fold. Then why not tolerate a particular form of Theism? Questions of religious preference apart. I cannot help admiring the man who has the courage of his convictions, and who does not shrink from following the truth as he finds it even at the risk of incurring social odium. Well, does the poet of higher Christianity make our Moslem monarch say:—

> And serve that Infinite
> Within us, as without, that All-in-all,
> And over all, the never-changing One
> And ever-changing Many, in praise of Whom
> The Christian bell, the cry from off the mosque
> And vaguer voices of Polytheism,
> Make but one music harmonising "Pray."
> —Akbar's Dream.

V. SHAH,

Ahmedabad, Feb. 6.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th February, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ......inches	29·921
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·4
Dew Point	64·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·654
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	68·3
General Directions of wind* ......NNW, N, NW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	253

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

MR. SANTO CRIMP'S REPORT.

MR. SANTO CRIMP has submittad the following report on the sewage outfall and drainage of the north of the Island:—

In accordance with the request of the Corporation I have the honour of reporting upon the subjects named above.

As the subjects are to some extent inter-dependent I propose to deal with them in one report, but under separate heads.

First, with regard to sewage discharge, as you are aware the greater part of the City is drained into the system of main and branch sewers which terminate at Love Grove, where the sewage is pumped into the sea.

Other portions are as yet undrained, but some of these are being sewered at present, whilst a scheme for dealing with further areas has been formulated.

At Love Grove the sewage is pumped into the sea-outfall by means of four triple expansion Worthington Engines of recent construction, each engine being able to pump 15 million gallons per 24 hours to an average height of 26·54 feet. Three engines only are used at the same time, one being laid off for repairs and cleansing.

The engines and machinery generally are kept in a high state of efficiency, but in future installations of sewage pumping machinery it will be advisable to adopt pumps with vertical plungers, because of the large amount of grit in Bombay sewage which cuts the rams of pumps of the horizontal type.

The sewage is discharged into two sewers each 2'-6" in diameter, carried along the foreshore road to a point 700 yards north of the Pumping Station where two lines of cast-iron pipes three feet in diameter convey the sewage to a depth of six feet below lowest spring tide.

The carrying capacity of the two sewers referred to is 4,142 cubic feet per minute, or 37·278 million gallons per 24 hours, when not surcharged.

During the year ended March, 1899, the average quantity of sewage pumped per day amounted to 30·411 million gallons, which is about 4 1-2 million gallons less than the water-supply of the City. The balance not pumped is partly accounted for by road watering, by garden watering, and by unsewered portions of the Island, the sullage water from which passes into the harbour or the sea or is discharged upon the surface of the land, where part evaporates and part is carried off by storm water channels of various kinds.

The largest volume of sewage pumped in one month was in September, 1898, when the amount was 38·54 million gallons per day on the average; but the largest volume pumped in one day was on September 10th, 1898, when it reached 50·802 million gallons.

I have had an analysis of the sewage made, the sample being an average one, and I find that it is rather stronger than London sewage, possibly because of the immense number of cattle in Bombay and also because the sewage is less dilute, I am of course aware that in dry weather a considerable proportion of the bullock manure is made into fuel.

I have made very careful observations of the manner in which the sewage disperses itself in the sea at Love Grove, and have had float experiments made as well, the floats being of the kind I have used in various parts of the United Kingdom for similar purposes. They are weighted to float upright so that a fair idea of the direction of the upper currents of the sea may be obtained.

As sewage is lighter than sea-water, it has a tendency to float upon the surface of the latter, hence it is desirable to take the discharge pipes as far seawards as practicable, in order that the two liquids may become intimately mixed, which results in the rapid destruction of the organic matter in the sewage both by the free oxygen present in pure sea-water and the vast numbers of minute organisms with which it teems. According to a report of Dr. Hankins which I have read, Bombay sea-water contains from ten thousand to sixty thousand organisms per C. C.

I have made some experiments both here and at whom with varying proportions of sea-water and sewage in order to see whether there is any chemical action such as would tend to precipitate the suspended matters, but I have been unable to discover any such action. On the contrary the lighter suspended matters have a tendency to remain longer in suspension in sea-water, no doubt because of the greater specific gravity of sea-water.

At Love Grove the sand pumped with the sewage is dispersed over the bottom of the sea near the outfall, and I have been unable to discover any nuisance from that source. But the liquid sewage rises to the surface and spreads itself upon the sea-water becoming slowly incorporated with it as it is dispersed by the tidal and wind currents.

It is easy to trace the course of the sewage at the present outfall even without float observations, because sewage contains fatty ingredients which float upon the surface and produce the same effect, only in a less degree, as oil; that is, there is a tendency to make the water smooth when there are ripples.

At Love Grove the oily appearance may be seen at all times over the outfall sewer. At high water when the tidal currents cease, the sewage may be seen spreading itself over the surface of the sea and assuming a fan-like form. As the tide turns the sewage is deflected towards the south and soon forms a distinct stream which is often plainly visible along the coast. The rate at which it travels varies with local circumstances, but I have noted on several occasions that it has reached the Mahaluxmi Temple two hours after the turn of the tide. At that rate, therefore, the sewage would about reach Malabar Point a low water. On the turn of the tide the early flood frequently interposes between the shore and the sewage, and deflects it outwards, where it gradually disappears. But at Love Grove when the tide begins to flow the conditions described as for the ebb are reproduced, only the sewage stream is then diverted towards the north.

The reason why complaints of the sewage effluvium are made by residents of the Malabar and Cumballa Hills is therefore not difficult to understand. I have examined the foreshore most carefully, selecting an exceptionally low tide for the purpose, but could find no mud or sewage deposit in sufficient quantity produce a nuisance, but there are most offensive smells at times and I have always found on inquiry amongst residents that the nuisance is generally first experienced at from two to three hours after high-water; that is to say, at about the time the sewage reaches the Mahaluxmi Fort.

I, of course, cannot say from personal experience whether the nuisance is of sufficient intensity to call for an immediate remedy or not, but if so, I assume the main object of the Corporation in asking my advice is to have one placed before them.

It now too late to suggest the diversion of the sewage to Colaba Point, although no place in the Island is as suitable for a sea outfall if combined with tanks to enable the discharge to take place on the ebb tide only. Next in suitability comes Malabar Point, if the sewage were discharged in the manner suggested, because it is, after Colaba, the "land's end" of the Island, the sewage would be carried to sea and rendered harmless. But, again, the general scheme of main drainage does not now lend itself to an outfall at that point, unless an expenditure were incurred, probably entirely beyond the financial resources of the Municipality. It is therefore useless to discuss the point further.

I have, however, carefully considered whether anything can be done at the present outfall, because I do not see that the sewage can be diverted either to land or to Colaba or to Malabar Point.

First, we may dismiss the question of a chemical process which would involve large settling tanks, all the appliances for adding the chemicals and steamers for taking the sludge to sea. The working expenses alone would amount to half a rupee per head per annum, say four lakhs.

One remedy is however well worth trying, that is, to apply some chemical that will destroy the offensive character of the sewage without involving the construction of works for the chemical treatment by means of tanks of the ordinary kind.

In London were there is only one system of sewers for both sewage and rain water, the outfall sewers frequently overflow into the river in wet weather, when there is plenty of upland water flowing down, no harm results; but in hot weather when there is not much dilution it is necessary to apply a chemical for deodorising the sewage which escapes at the overflows and at the main outfall. The questions received the careful attention of the most eminent chemists, and they recommended permanganate of potash, which has been used for some years with the most beneficial results.

This disinfectant is however very expensive in its usual form, and when I had charge of the London works, we used crude manganate of potash with sufficient sulphuric acid added to form the well known permanganate. The cost of the materials was thus reduced to a figure at which it become practicable to use it in large quantities, the amount of sewage treated being about 200 million gallons daily. The amount found to be sufficient for London sewage was 1 grain per gallon or about 1-15 of a ten per million gallons.

I am of opinion that this is the least expensive expedient that can be tried, because of the small plant required. I do not think, however, that it should be applied throughout the whole day, but only to the sewage that flows towards the south and possbly not to the last portion of that.

Possibly the only other remedy that could be applied at the existing outfall would be electrolized sea-water, but the plant required would be expensive and it would be advisable to try permanganate first.

There is one other plan which I believe would be productive of good results, and that would be to extend the outfalls into deeper water in order to permit of the sewage being mixed with a larger volume of sea-water than at present. The existing outfalls, however, could not be extended because of the larger volume of sewage which is always being discharged through them. A new outfall from the foreshore would be necessary to give effect to this proposal.

I cannot, however, recommend any further expenditure on permanent works at Love Grove, because of the unfavourable position of that point for the discharge of sewage into the sea. The ebb tide sets towards the south, that is, towards the best residential districts of Bombay, namely, Cambalia and Malabar Hills, and I think it most undesirable to add more sewage and construct larger works that must of necessity increase the evils now complained of.

It must not be forgot ten that the present sea-out-fall cannot discharge more than about 37 1-4 million gallons per day at the gradient at which it is laid; hence the three engines when working together cause the outfall to be surcharged, thus throwing more work upon the pumps. It is clear, therefore, that if any large increase in the volume of sewage now pumped takes place, such as must occur if the north central parts of the Island are drained back to Love-Grove, the outfall sewer must be in large. I have already stated that I cannot recommend that course.

We are naturally led therefore to seek a new point for sewage discharge so far at any rate as the north central and northern parts of the Island are concerned.

Having that in view, I have had float observations made at Worlee Point, and the results together with those obtained at Love Grove outfall, are indicated upon the plans accompanying this report.

The Point referred to is an excellent place for a sea outfall provided the sewage is discharged upon the first four hours of ebb tide only, because the water flowing out from Mahim Bay has sufficient velocity to carry the sewage so discharged well out to sea before it is deflected towards the south. Under those conditions the sewage would never prove obnoxious because it would be carried far out and would be thoroughly mixed with the sea-water and thus purified.

I am further of opinion that a scheme may be devised that will prove a satisfactory solution of the problem as affecting Love Grove, if Worlee Point is properly utilized.

In order to accomplish this it will be necessary to extend the present outfall sewers from the point where they are now joined to the iron pipes forming the sea-out-fall. The levels will permit of an extension, consisting of a sewer 6-6in diameter with a fall of two feet per mile which would discharge nearly 60 million galloons per day, or the volume that can be pumped when all four engines are working at their normal speed. As the present dry weather flow is at the rate of 30 million gallons per day, there would be ample capacity for the future requirements of the City.

At Worlee Point the outfall would be carried to be about the same point below low water spring tides as the present outfall, and, as it would be in a strong tide way, the ultimate success of the scheme is assured.

The working of the scheme, as suggested, should be upon the following lines: from the turn of the tide at high-water to four hours afterwards, all the sewage would be discharged at Worlee Point. Then the sewage would be diverted to the present outfall and it would continue to flow out at that point until high-water, when it would be again diverted to Worlee. The net result would be that about one-third of the sewage would be discharged at Worlee and the rest at Love Grove, but the float experiments show that no sewage would travel further towards the south than about two miles. I do not think it possible to devise a scheme that would be more certain to attain the desired object.

It would of course be possible to add large reservoirs at Worlee, so that all the sewage could be discharged thereupon the ebb tide, but I do not think it desirable to incur so large an expenditure, as must of necessity occur with this plan, until the less expensive scheme has been tried and found wanting. I merely refer to this point as shewing what further is possible; the proposed works would form part of the larger scheme, but I am certainly of opinion that tanks will not be necessary.

To recapitulate, a chemical process might be tried such as that employing permanganate of potash, or electrolized sea-water. The annual expenses of the first method can be estimated when the cost of permanganate, as made from manganate of soda and sulphuric acid, has been ascertained. The cost of electrolized sea-water can also be calculated from the particulars already in the possession of the Corporation. Finally, the cost of the proposed new outfall can also be estimated when the surveys have been made.

Whatever these costs may be, it must be remembered that there will be a set-off, inasmuch as the present outfalls must be enlarged and the pumping machinery also, if the volume of sewage now dealt with at Love Grove is much augmented.

In extending the drainage system northwards, therefore, these facts must be steadily borne in mind and the diversion of sewage from Love Grove, rather than its further concentration there, should be the basis of future extensions.

I recommend therefore that in preparing a scheme for the drainage of the north of the Island, the work be designed in accordance with the views expressed above.

THE DRAINAGE OF THE NORTH OF THE ISLAND.

I have already cleared the ground by indicating what in my view is the best point for the discharge of the sewage. I think it should be discharged at Worlee Point.

The collection of the sewage should proceed upon the following lines: as much of the sewage as possible should be collected at a new pumping station to built either inside the existing bund at Worlee or inside the proposed new bund recommended by Mr. Smith in connexion with the Surface Water Disposal Scheme.

A main gravitation sewer should be carried along road towards the east to DeLisle Road, and then at least as far as Curry Road, so that the sewage from Parel might be intercepted. Another branch would be taken to Parel Station, forming the outfall of the district as far as South Bhoiwada, whilst a third branch would be carried at least as far as Dadar Station.

The main lines would form the outfalls for the various districts forming the north central part of the Island, and would provide for much of the sewage that it is in contemplation to pump by Shone ejectors, into sewers that would discharge at Love Grove—a course I cannot approve.

Of course the sewers would have to be large enough for future requirements, and the sizes and inclinations should not be less than as follows:—Outfall No. 1 from the proposed pumping station to DeLisle Road, 27 inches in diameter gradient 1 in 800. Outfall No. 2 along the DeLisle Road, 18 inches in diameter, with a fall of about 1 in 500 using the existing pipes as far as practicable. The Dadar outfall should be 18 inches in diameter, with a fall of 1 in 500. The terminal levels with sewers of the sizes and gradients suggested would be such that the invert of the outfall sewer at the proposed pumping station would be about the same as at Love Grove at present.

The amount of sewage to be pumped will be for some years too small to necessitate the more expensive kinds of steam pumping machinery being adopted; oil engines in combination with three throw-pumps with vertical ram will be found quite satisfactory, and very economical both in first cost and in working expenses. As an alternative Shone's ejectors might be used for a time as the machinery is already ordered.

The disposal of the sewage is our next consideration. I am of opinion that it should be discharged into the sea at Worlee Point but upon the ebb tide only. If my suggestions with regard to Love Grove are adopted, the sewage would be pumped directly into the proposed new outfall at Worlee which would discharge it upon the ebb and also contain it during the time the discharge was stopped, so that no storage tank would be necessary. If, on the other hand, this work is not carried out, a storage tank to contain about one-half the dry weather flow must be built on ground at Worlee Point at a sufficient elevation to permit of the sewage being discharged at higher water.

With regard to the areas outside the proposed new main sewers, that cannot be reached by such sewers these must be drained upon the sectional system, and as there will be an excess of power at the new station now being built at Worlee for the Shone system, all that will be necessary will be the air-mains and ejectors, but having regard to the great cost of pumping sewage by transmitted power of any kind, these areas should be kept as small as practicable.

In the case of such villages as Naigaum and Waddala, however, the sewage might well be collected by an inexpensive system of pipe sewers discharging upon a small area of land. At the village mentioned, land may be obtained adjoining the present Matoonga sewage farm, the success of which is doubtless well known to the Corporation. No doubt there are other small villages that would be dealt with in the same way.

I do not approve, however, of the crude sewage being applied to land; it should be prepared in a macerating tank like the small one recently built at the Matoonga sewage farm. The manurial value of the liquid is thus improved and its more offensive characteristics are destroyed.

If one village, say Waddala, were dealt with in this way the experience gained would be most valuable as regards further installations.

There are cases, however, like Mahim and Mangelwarra which lie at too low a level to permit of anything but the sectional system being adopted. The outfall sewer for that part of the Island should therefore be carried along the Kumbharwada Road as far as possible, with the sectional system beyond. The proposed Worlee pumping station lends itself admirably to this proposal, but I cannot say how far the gravitation sewer can be carried until surveys have been made.

There remain the factories in the extreme north, and I think that if the sewage from these was carried to below low mark in Mahim Bay, nothing further would be necessary. The quantity is small, and it would be discharged into a volume of sea-water much larger than necessary for its purification. It is, in fact, disposed of in that way at present, but it is discharged upon the foreshore instead of at low water—a nuisance results.

If there should be an isolated village or group of houses, the sewage of which cannot be discharged upon land or into the sea, it might be passed through a macerating tank and then through a bacterial filter, both of which may be seen in successful operation at Matoonga, where some valuable experiments are being made on the most recent lines.

I have not referred to bacterial processes for the

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

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purification of the sewage of the City and the Island generally, because I have had a good deal of experience of these systems, and can say that the first cost of the works, to say nothing of the annual working expenses, would be beyond the present financial resources of the Corporation. The first cost of such works would not be less than twenty lakhs.

In conclusion, I may say I have been much assisted by Mr. Smith in making the inspections necessary for the purpose of this report.

THE CHURCH AND THE NATION.

LETTER FROM THE INDIAN BISHOPS.

The following letter has been addressed by the Bishops of the province of India and Ceylon to all persons resident in those countries.—

We have Bishops of the Province of India and Ceylon, desire at the conclusion of our Synod to address in Christ's name some words to our fellow-citizens, whether Christians or non-Christians, in the countries in which we exercise our spiritual jurisdiction.

We have been occupied from day to day during our session with resolutions affecting the varied interests of the members of our own Church—resolutions which we shall severally communicate to the Clergy and people of our own dioceses.

But there is a wider view of our position in India, of which we cannot wholly forget the thought or motive. We hope and believe that the people of India will allow us as a Synod to claim a deeply Sympathetic feeling for their national life. At all events, there is no one who will deny or grudge as the opportunity of expressing our earnest longing to help the land upon which God in His inscrutable Providence has lately willed to send His four sore judgments—plague, famine earthquake and war.

For ourselves, we would acknowledge with respectful gratitude the many instance of symyathy and support which we have received in our sacred ministry, not from Christians only, but from people of various classes and creeds. We believe in our hearts that a good understanding between Church and State, between Churchmen and non-Churchmen, and even between Christians and non-Christians, is steadily growing in India and Ceylon.

That the Government should in the solemn matter of religion maintain, as it has consistently maintained, an attitude of strict impartiality, is not only what we expect; it is what we desire and demand. We hold that the Government, as a Christian Government, is bound to see that justice is done without distinction of race or creed to all its subjects. We would claim the co-operation of non-Christians in aiding the Government to redress the grievances under which Indian Christians labour, as we would gladly co-operate with them in a similar way for the redress of any grievances which may be endured by their co-religionists. We ask nothing for ourselves but what we are ready and willing to concede to all others We ask for the Christian Church a free opportunity of discharging her beneficent functions without hindrance or impediment; we ask a fair field and no favour.' It is our hope, nay, it is our sure conviction, that amidst the variety of religions the religion of Him who alone could call Himself "the Truth" will ultimately prevail in all the world.

But we conceive of the Church of England as standing in a special relation towards all Englishmen in India and Ceylon. She is the Church of their nation and their race. By her services and ministrations she sustains in their hearts the hollowed memories of their home. It is her office to hold up the lofty standard of Christian duty before all classes of Englishmen. She invests with religious sanctity the obligation which lies upon them, and never more than in the hour of national stress and trial, to live as worthy citizens of the Empire. In a country such as India, the question which present itself to all thoughtful minds is whether the Empire shall be based upon the practical confession, or the practical denial, of Almighty God. It is our profound conviction that no Empire on earth is unless its citizens are animated and controlled by the spirit of allegiance to His will. "The fear of God," it has been justly said, "made England, and a great nation was never made by any other fear." It is for this reason, if it stood alone, that we would exhort our follow-countrymen—representatives as they are in India and Ceylon of a high civilisation and for true religion among the millions of the people—to continue unfalteringly in the possession and practice or religious and Christian duty. So long as the life of Englishmen, both public and private, is known to be dominated by the fear of God, the British Empire stands, as it were, upon a rock. But if a man denies and forgets the Lord God of his fathers, if he sets foot never or seldom within a sanctuary of religion, if he is neglectful or contemptuous of the sacred responsibilities which ennoble and dignify a world wide imperial mission, then, whatever his intention may be—and we freely acknowledge that it may be as patriotic as our own—yet his example tends to impair the sanctions of conduct and to imperil the foundations upon which civilized and Christian society is ultimately based.

To make good citizens and to make them good for the fear of God and the love of Christ is the interest alike of the State and of the Church. It is the service which the Church abroad as at home may aspire to render to the Empire.

The Church of England, while adhering with strict conscientiousness to her own distinctive principles and doctrines, is yet disposed by her nature as by her history, to enter into sympathetic relations with other Christian bodies. She holds out the hand of friendly co-operation to the Roman Catholics on the one side, and to the Protestants of various denominations on the other. If her offer is refused the responsibility belongs not to her who makes, it but to those who reject it. The sorrow of such refusal may be hers; but the fault, if fault there be, is theirs. As Bishops of the Church, we pray for visible unity, but we pray with no less earnestness for sympathy and charity. The presence of the many millions who know not Christ in India and Ceylon exercises itself a harmonising influence upon Christians. But it appears to us that the path of Christian unity lies not so much in ignoring or disguising differences as in looking steadfastly at points of agreement. Christians who occupy the wide and common ground of belief in our Lord's Divinity, in His Incarnation, in His Passion, and in His Ascension to Glory, who bow before Him as the one Divine Friend and Redeemer of Mankind, who acknowledge that His Sacrifice upon Calvary is the one true "sacrifice, oblation and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world," will depart widely from His spirit if they make of questions about which Christians may and do honestly dissent one from another, final barriers and obstacles do brotherly love and co-operation.

We therefore heartily invite our fellow-Christians of all denominations to join with us for Christ's sake in the fellowship of good works, in the cultivation of a charitable and sympathetic spirit throughout the Christian world, and in united prayer for these sacred ends.

But we do not forget that we are witnesses to the faith of Christ in the midst of a non-Christian population. Nor is any part of our difficult mission so arduos or so anxious as to represent and to recommend His faith without giving unnecessary pain to consciences of men and women who are not Christians. We cannot indeed for a moment comprimise the absolute supremacy of Christ's revelation. He and He alone is the Saviour of the world. "There is none other name" than His "under Heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved." We believe, and indeed we know, that India would be a country stronger, happier, nobler, purer than it is now, if it should in God's Providence become Christian. But we disclaim for ourselves and we deprecate in others the intention or the right to say any word that can cause just offence in the minds of Hindus, Mahomedans, Buddhists or persons who believe and profess any other religion. Our duty is done when we have presented by our doctrine, and, if it may be, by our example, the faith which is dearer to us than life to the consciences and spirits of the people of India and Ceylon. It is for us to make the offer of that faith; it is for them to accept or reject it. That they may be led by the Divine Light to embrace the true faith in its simplicity and entirety is the prayer of all our hearts. Meanwhile we would discover a bond of union with them in the moral causes which commend themselves to all good citizens, in charity, in education, in social reform, in the promotion of temperance and purity, in the creation and consolidation of a high public opinion we would discover it also in the protest which the Church, as we hope, will be ever the foremost to make, if need occur, against any maltreatment of the native population, any violation of their rights, any arbitrary disregard of their sentiments or traditions; and we would gladly and gratefully associate ourselves with them in such measures as may be taken for the relief of suffering and distress, for the succouring of the plague striken or famine-stricken regions of India, and for all the mutual help which man may render to man.

We aspire then, as far as in us lies, to approve ourselves the friends of all, and the enemies of none. To do good, and to spend ourselves in doing it; to serve our follow-citizens and to knit together the hearts of the people of India and England; to promote the moral and spiritual amelioration of all classes of the vast population in India and Ceylon; and to diffuse the knowledge and love of the one true God, and of Jesus Christ whom He has sent—these are the objects which we set before ourselves. And we pray that God who is the Father of all may shed His blessing upon the people of India and Ceylon, and may vouchsafe to them, and to all who dwell among them, patience in suffering courage in adversity, an abiding faith in His Almighty Providence, the knowledge of His truth, the peace which alone endures amidst earthly sorrows, and the Supreme blessing of eternal life.

J. E. C. Calcutta.
J. Bombay.
Henry Madras.
R. S. Colombo.
J. M. Rangoon.
A. Lucknow.
G. A. Lahore.
J. C. Chhota Nagpur.
S. Morley.
Bishop in Tinnevelly and Madura.

January, 1900.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN NATAL.

SEIZURE OF SPION KOP.

THE BRITISH LOSSES SEVERE.

GENERAL WOODGATE DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

[Compiled from the mail papers of Jan. 19th to Jan. 26th.]

(Concluded from to-day's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE SIEGE OF KIMBERLEY.

RENEWED BOMBARDMENT.

Kimberly, January 17.—The enemy have again become very active, bombarding us heavily from all their positions from dawn until eight o'clock this morning. Their fire was chiefly directed against the redoubts. Native reports state that a Proclamation has been issued at Barkly West by Commandant Boshof ordering all British subject to leave the district before the 22nd. Ladies are frequently subjected to gross insults by the Boers. January 21 (by, heliograph to Modder River).—The enemy are actively and heavily bombarding us, their fire being directed chiefly against our redoubts.—Reuter. The special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" in Kimberley says;—A 28-pounder gun, which has been christened "Long Cecil," has been manufactured at the De Beers workshops. It was tried last Saturday, and fired accurately at 8,000 yards range. Great things are expected from the new weapon.

WITH GENERAL GATACRE'S COLUMN.

Sterkstoorm, January 22.—Affairs here remain quiet Commandant Oliver states that he will detain as prisoners all newspaper correspondents who may be captured. Tremendous swarms of locusts are passing over the camp in a northerly direction. They are destroying the grass of the veldt.—Reuter.

SCOUTS ENGAGED NEAR STORMBERG.

The following despatch from Lord Roberts was posted at the War Office on Friday:—

Capetown, January 19, 10 a.m.—January 18, Captain de Montmorency, with 21 scouts, paid a visit to farm of a suspect, south-east of Stormberg, on 16th. After searching house, party left, when the occupants, reinforced by some Boers, took up a position and opened fire. Boers were compelled to retreat. The farm was revisited and 30 horses captured. No casualties.

THE OPERATIONS NEAR COLESBERG.

FORWARD MOVEMENT BY GENERAL FRENCH.

Rensburg, January 19, 5-35 p.m.—To-day our forces made an important movement. General French advanced the troops composing his right flank fully eight miles eastward, securing at the same time a good camp abundantly supplied with water. The movement was quite unopposed by the enemy. —Central News.

Rensburg, Friday, 5-40 p.m.—General French's advance to the eastward to-day with his right flank was carried out without a hitch. He has occupied a splendid camp eight miles east of Slingersfontein and within 15 miles of Norval's Pont. No Boers were met with, and the advance was entirely unopposed. A short armistice was granted to the Boers this morning to enable them to bury the dead who fell in the abortive attack upon the Yorkshires and a picket of the New Zealanders. About 25 of the enemy were interred at the scene of the fight.—Central News.

Rensburg, January 18.—Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., arrived here last night.—Reuter.

NEWS FROM MAFEKING.

FOOD SUPPLIES FOR THREE MONTHS LONGER.

The Mafeking correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" has got a message through dated January 10. Since our artillery duel on the 3rd inst. (says the correspondent), the enemy's shell fire has not been so heavy. According to native reports, we wounded the chief gunner, damaged the big gun, and killed five and wounded several of the enemy when our shells went through their breastwork. It is reported that the Boers have held several conferences during the first week of this month. Erasmus one of the Free State commanders, is said to have gone away, taking his friends with him. Certainly there are fewer Boers round the town than at any time since the siege began. From our lookouts we estimate their force at about 2,000. We feel badly the want of recent news from the south. The latest that has come in tells us of the Modder River battle. All is well here, the only bad news being that the whisky is running short. The Boer fire killed another woman to-day. After the enemy had received Colonel Baden-Powell's remonstrance about their shelling the hospital, they immediately fired again twice at the same building. We had excellent sports last Sunday, and everyone enjoyed the competition. The races were quite a little carnival. The local betting is twelve to seven on the siege being raised by January 31. To-day is the ninety-first day of the siege and eighty-seventh of the bombardment; but the garrison is more determined than ever not to let the enemy get in. A Reuter's telegram from Lourenco Marques says:—Despatches from Mafeking show that the continued bombardment of the town has done but little damage. The health of the garrison is fairly good, and its spirits excellent. There are food supplies for there months.

COLONEL PLUMER'S RELIEF COLUMN.

A despatch from Mochudi, dated January 12 says:—"Before daylight this morning a Boer patrol appeared on the bridge a mile north of Gaberones Station, their evident intention being to burn it. Their attempt, however, was frustrated by No. 3 armoured train, under Lieutenant Wallis, which was watching the vicinity, and the Boers fell back on Gaberones Station. Here they found No. 1 armoured train, which, under Captain Llewellyn, was lying in wait for them. Shots were exchanged, but owing to the darkness the enemy escaped." A Gaberones telegram of later date says that Lieutenant Wallis has rebult the bridge three miles south of Gaberones and the armoured train now patrols beyond the bridge. The Boers, therefore have no further chance to destory it. Colonel Plumer made a reconnaissance before sunrise on the 14th, and located the Boers position about one mile south of Crocodile Pools station. He found the big iron bridge over Metswaspani River badly damaged. No Boers were seen north of Crocodile Pools.

FIGHTING AT GABERONES.

Reuter's correspondent with Colonel Plumer's force, in a telegram from Gaberones, dated the 17th inst., says:—

The Boers did some excellent artillery shooting yesterday afternoon at our armoured train. The range was 5,800 yards. They seem to have the range of the railway exactly. Though Captain Llewellyn shifted his position several times the Boer shells fell on the average withim 35 yards of the train. Two shrapnel shells and one segment shell, which were fired with time fuses, burst over the train, but nobody was hurt. Altogether 16 shells were fired at the train and six at Basuto Kopje and a neighbouring hill which were held by Colonel Bodie's Mounted Infantry. Natives who have just come in here report that troops who are not Boers are patrolling around Mafeking. It is conjectured that the Boers may have retired, and that the patrolling troops are Colonel Baden Powell's men. Increased activity is noted in the enemy's position at Crocodile Pools, but beyond firing two shells they have taken no notice of Colonel Plumer's outposts to-day. This morning Captain Maclaren left Fort Gaberones, which is two miles east of the station, to reconnitre the enemy's position. He found some Boers on Basuto Kopje, from which Colonel Plumer reconnoitred Crocodile Pools two days ago. Three cyclist scouts gained the summit of this hill, which overlooks the Boer main larger, ten miles south of Fort Gaberones. The cyclists describe the laager as larger and strongly entrenched. The destruction of the railway near Crocodile Pools is being continued by the enemy. This afternoon the British force, supported by an armoured train, occupied Basuto Kopje.

BOER INVASION OF PORTUGUESE TERRITORY.

FLANK MOVEMENT ON RHODESIA.

The Lisbon correspondent of the "Dail Mail" writes:—"It has been officially notified to the Government here from Lourenco Marques that the Boers have committed a breach of neutrality by crossing Portuguese territory from Umballa to Rhodesia. A force of artillery has been sent there from Lourenco Marques, and the Governor there has demanded reinforcements from here. Everything is being carried out with all possible secrecy, but I am informed on good authority that part of the troops have already started for Lourenco Marques, and others will follow immediately." This message was telegraphed on the 19th inst., but the telegram was suppressed. Umballa is not marked on most maps but it is in the vicinity of and to the north of Inhambane. The Boers are thus apparenely engaged in gun-running and men-importing through the Portuguese territory on their north-eastern frontier. It may indicate an intention to attack the Rhodesian forces in the rear. Fort Victoria and Umtali are the nearest Rhodesian towns.

THE ALARM AT CAPETOWN.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AMONG THE DISAFFECTED DUTCH.

The special correspondent of the "Standard" at Copetown, writing on New year's Day, says:—General French's steady and successful advance on Colesberg has had its effect in spreading dismay in the ranks of the "disloalists." It is not too much to say that another serious reverse at any point would have been followed by a general rising of the Dutch in the Western Province. In that direction rumour has been very busy, and during the holidays Cap town was seething with excitement at the extraordinary stories that were in circulation. That there was good ground for some of the statements that were being made is beyond a doubt. It is certain that during the week preceding the New Year the military authorities were taking very elaborate precautions against some internal danger. As far as I have been able to gather, it appears that there actually was a conspiracy on the part of disaffected residents in the districts of Paarl and Worcester to make some desperate attempt to seize Capetown. Preposterous as the story may appear, and wildly impossible as any such scheme would be, it was undoubtedly contemplated. The holidays have always been the occasion of a very large ingress of pleasure seekers from the country districts into Capetown and the many secret meetings which have been held of late in the pro-Boer centres of the Western Province had agreed upon some concerted action. Strong drafts of men were to come into Capetown on the pretext of holiday making, and a rendezvous was appointed. The attempt was to be made on New Year's Eve. The military authorities had, however, received sufficient information as to the proposed insurrection to place them on their guard, and every precaution was taken. Strong pickets paraded the streets throughout the night. At the Drill Hall, the Capetown Highlanders Volunteer Regiment slept under arms, and telephonic communication was kept open with all the military station throughout the night. Needless to say, the attempt was never made; but it speaks volumes for the state of affairs in this country that such a project could ever have been mooted.

THE CONDUCT OF THE TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ORDER BY LORD ROBERTS TO THE OFFICERS.

The following General Order has been issued to the forces in South Africa:—Commander-in-Chief wishes to impress upon all officers who may at any time be in charge of columns or detached commands the grave importance of doing all in their power, by good and conciliatory treatment, to secure compensation for the people of the country in all matters affecting either their own interests or those of the troops. In all cases in which supplies of any kind are required they must be paid for on delivery, and a receipt taken. Officers will be held responsible that soldiers are never allowed to enter private houses or molest the inhabitants on any pretext whatsoever, and that every precaution be taken to suppress looting or pretty robbery by any persons connected with the Army. When supplies are obsolutely necessary for the subsistence of the Army, and the inhabitants are unwilling to meet demands, commanding officers may, after careful personal investigation, and having satisfied themselves that such supplies are necessary and available order them in such cases to be taken by force, and a full receipt given, Kitchener of Khartoum.

TOTAL BOER LOSSES IN THE WAR.

OVER SIX THOUSAND.

Rensburg, January 19.—The following figures have been carefully compiled, and many items have been verified by persons who have lately arrived from the Republics. They are certainly rather under than over estimated. Up to the present the enemy's losses in killed and wounded have been:—Mafeking, 500; Belmont, 400; Graspan 250; Modder River, 400; Magersfontein 700; Kuruman 100; Douglas 75; against General French 300; against General Gatacre 100; Glencoe 300; Elandslaagte 600; Ladysmith 2,000 sundry 400; total 6,425.—Reuter's Special Service.

DELAGOA BAY.

STRINGENT REGULATIONS.

It is stated in the German Press (says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times") that the Hamburg Steamship Company has instructed its agents to sell no more tickets for Johannesburg or Pretoria. Such tickets have hitherto been issued together with tickets to Delagoa Bay. The company has also informed its agents that until further notice no emigrants—third-class passengers—are to be conveyed to Delagoa Bay. A telegram from Hamburg, received by the "Wissenschaftliche Correspondenz," states, however, that the company only refuses to book such passengers to Johannesburg or Pretoria since it cannot guarantee that they will be conveyed to these destinations.

THE STORMBERG DISASTER.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

With reference to the disastrous engagement at Stormberg (says the correspondent of the "Times") a most peculiar incident has just been brought to my notice. Captain Hall's company the Royal Irish of Rifles lost touch of the battalion, and was proceeding by the main road from Molteno to Stormberg, but, unfortunately as it happened, the error was detected, and the company was brought back on to the Steynsburg road. Had Captain Hall been left to proceed by the Stormberg road his company would have bivouacked thereon with the hospital, the Maxim gun of his battalion, and the other details that had become detached. The result would probably have been as follows. At 3·45 a.m., when we three correspondents, together with two Cape policemen and four blacks, rode forward to reconnoitre, it cannot be doubted that Captain Hall would have moved with his company and the Maxim to support us. Three quarters of an hour later, when we had located the fight and sent a guide to conduct the hospital, etc., by a circuitous route to the rear of our troops, Captain Hall would have certainly elected to go straight for the field of battle as we did. The consequence would have been that instead of three correspondents watching helplessly the retreat of our men from the scene of their surprise to the defensive position upon which they rallied, a hundred rifles and a Maxim would have opened fire from an excellent point of vantage upon the flank and rear of the Boers. Such an interposition, would in my opinion, have saved the day. The riflemen and Maxim would have arrived, probably unseen, within 800 yards of the Boers. Certainly we were very ill-served by fortune. I have also leard that two mounted infantry men of the Berkshire Regiment actually reported the error of the guide in passing by the correct turn to the right from the Steynsburg road, but their protest was unheeded by the officer to whom it was addressed, he naturally supposing that the guide at the head of the column knew better.

NEWS FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

CATTLE GRAZING IN THE STREETS OF JOHANNESBURG.

Latest arrivals from Johannesburg state (says the Maritzburg correspondent of the "Daily Mail") that Boer methods of working the mines are ruinous to the latter. The Boers pick out the rich ore, leaving the cost of further developments to be borne by the shareholders. Stores are being robbed. The safe deposit under the Stock Exchange has been broken open, and jewellery and plate left by refugees taken away. Grass is growing in the streets and cattle are grazing in the most fashionable thoroughfares. Heath's Hotel is used as a police barracks. There are still about 2,000 Uitlanders in the Transvaal.

The "Times" correspondent at Lourenco Manques understands that the claim licence dispute is now adjusted so far that the Boer officials have agreed to accept licence money from all companies and individuals represented in the State by someone holding a power of attorney, so that the principal companies and firms have a legally-protected position for the current year. A wholesale expulsion of British subjects is expected next week. Mr. J. B. Robinson received a cable yesterday from Johannesburg to the effect that the Transvaal Government had accepted payment of all claim licences and mynpuchts belonging to his companies. The official report of the Transvaal State engineer on the Robinson mine on the Rand states, (says a Brussels telegram) that the machines are unusable, and it will take two years to place the mine in a working condition. The output of the Rand gold mines, now being worked by the Transvaal Government, for the month of December, amounted to 73,670 ounces.

ENGLISHMEN SHOT FOR NOT FIGHTING THEIR COUNTRYMEN.

A letter received at Maritzburg from Harrismith, dated the 27th of December, states that three men, Mublochlon (? McLachlan), Robinson, and a third man, whose name is not mentioned, all received passes to remain in the Free State. On the 25th, however, they were ordered to go to the front. They declined (says the correspondent of the "Daily Mail") to fight against their own countrymen. On the same day the three men were taken to the Market Square, between 2 and 3 p.m., and shot. Robbins was a jeweller. The writer of the letter and others obeyed and went to the front.

THE BATTLE OF TUGELA.

LIEUTENANT ROBERTS AND THE LOST GUNS.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," writing of the battle of Tugela River, says:—"Matters were at their worst about ten a.m. Daring spirits of the Irish Brigade had got across the Tugela only to find lines upon lines of trenches before them or a wide network of wire entanglement. Colenso was in our occupation. The Queen's, and others of the Second Brigade, with a few of Barton's chiefly the Scottish Fusiliers, were quite near the iron bridge and the river. Regardless of the wildest fusilade ever heard from an enemy, our men tried to bore in further. Generals Buller and Clery, with their staffs and escort, had ridden near the lost guns, and subsequently went towards the platelayers' houses. The spouting hail of lead and iron snapped and spluttered; dust puffed more than ever. Lord Roberts's son, Lieutenant Roberts, K.R.R., with Captains Schofield and Congreve, of the Staff, volunteered to ride out and endeavour to save the two field batteries in the open. Readily other volunteers were found. Corporals from the linesmen and drivers of the ammunition-waggons, taking spare teams, galloped out, and men and horses again began falling on every side. Young Roberts's horse was blown up with a shell, which inflicted severe wounds upon his body and limbs. Congreve was hit in the leg with a bullet, and his clothes cut by other missiles. Schofield alone escaped untouched across that valley of death. Quickly the surviving animals were rounded up, the guns hooked, and dragged away. Again and again that day were attempts made to haul off the remaining guns, which belonged to the 14th and 66th Field Batteries, but the Boer cannon and rifle fire was incessant and withering. Self-sacrifice and heroism were common during those hours before Colenso. The difficulty was to restrain too many from rushing out to help the gunners; but that detracts not an iota from the merit of Roberts, Congrave, and Schofield, who have earned the V.C. as worthily as it was ever won. Scores of times did I see horse and rider fall beneath the stroke of Boer bullet and shell into the vortex, and then some soldier comrade would ride and assist his made to rise, or two or more would set the wounded man on horseback and bear him from the field. How shall I find-space to tell half of the incidents! Men would have their horses shot under them, and the unwounded soldier would help his comrade to limp back to his command. Comrades true to death, too, were there, weary, wounded, assisting one another from the ground. Sometimes they managed to get away more frequently they fell smitten, killed side by side. Generals Buller and Clery had numerous escapes, and ran risks that made men nervous about them, for the death of either would have been hailed by the enemy as a victory. Both were hit by glancing bullets, Buller in the side and Clery in the arm. Out of the staff, Captain Hughes, R.A.M.C. was killed, others were wounded and Lord Gerard had his horse shot twice. Captain Congreve crept into a donga, above which no one could with safety peep. From there he subsequently went out with Major Baptie, and brought in Lieutenant Roberts."

THE FAILURE OF RALPH DOUSE AND SONS.

Referring to the failure of Messrs. Ralph Douse and Sons, Limited, of London, Manchester, Bombay, Delhi, and Ahmedabad, the writer of "Current Notes" in "British Indian Commerce" says:—Mr. Douse, came to India some years ago to establish a manufacturers' agency and mill store business. He is a man of undoubted ability, with tremendous energy, a great belief in himself, and particularly optimistic ideas of the future in store for him. He carried on his business in Bombay more or less successfully for some years, and in 1897 returned to England full of plans which were on the face of them, feasable, and with certain mill contracts which appeared to be of a profitable character. He made the acquaintance of a gentleman who is as well known for his administrative ability as for the unswerving rectitude which has marked his career. After careful enquiry this gentleman approved the principles of the business, and having complete faith in Mr. Douse, subscribed with his friends, a very large sum of money towards the company which was to be established. Other gentlemen were brought into the concern, they saw the great possibilities of the business, and they in turn invested not their hundreds, but their thousands and joined the board. Never was a company launched under more auspicious circumstances; it was amply provided with capital supplied by the directors and their friends, the board consisted of competent business men anxious to assist in every way the exertions of the managing director in India, in whom most complete confidence was reposed. Mr. Douse returned to India at the end of 1897 with everything in his favour and yet October, 1899 finds the company in liquidation with the whole of its capital locked up in securities which are, at the present moment, at least, unrealisable. In a company such as this is it was inevitable that the fullest trust should be placed in the ability and discretion of the man on the spot. The directors on this side were powerless to do more than offer advice and give their loyal support to the exertions made by the managing director in India. Mr. Douse had his own way, and managed affairs as he thought best with the result that the whole fabric has come to the ground. It is to the credit of the London board that the trade debts are comparatively small. They have not hesitated not only to invest substantial sums in the company, but to lend it large sums of money, and have strained every nerve to keep the business going.

I see that the failure of the company has already caused its appearance in the Indian Courts, but as it is an English company little will be heard of the winding up of its affairs in India. Mr. Framji Danjibhoy Shroff, who was one of the company's assistants at Bombay, instituted proceedings to recover Rs. 2,781 for arrears of salary and travelling expenses. It was stated that the plaintiff was engaged at a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem, which was afterwards increased to Rs. 300. If the salaries paid to the other native assistants and the rest of the administrative expenses were on the same extravagant scale as Mr. Shroff's salary, the failure of the company may be more easily, understood. I believe that Mr. Douse was rather prone to promising large salaries.

So much for the affairs of the company as far as they are known at present. One of my Indian contemporaries refers to it as a "huge failure," and states that the capital of the company amounted to a million sterling. This is, of course, a gross exaggeration. . . Only a few creditors were present, (at the first meeting of conditions) but the list includes a firm of outfitters, whose claim for clothing, &c., amounts to about £100; a lady, who claimed £90 for board and lodging, at the rate of £30 per month, "which was to be paid whether the debtor was staying in the house of not"; one or two "secretaries" for salaries due; the Unbreakable Palley Co., Limited, for goods supplied; and amongst others Mr. James Gordon, a director of Messrs. Ralph Douse and Sons, Limited, who claims for £5,000, part of which was obtained, according to Mr. Gordon's statement, under what may be described as peculiar circumstances. It was stated at the meeting that Mr. Douse had engaged, as secretary and manager in Madras, a Mr. Altman, son of Sir Albert Altman, a late director of the company and an old friend of the debtor's. Relying on Mr. Douse, and believing the appointment to be genuine, Mr. Altman sold up his home, shipped furniture to Madras, bought outfits for his wife, child and himself, and held himself in readiness for instructions which were never forthcoming. He thus finds himself "sans" furniture, which is in Madras, "sans" the position for which he had sacrificed so much, and "sans" the bountiful salary which had been promised him. On the other hand he posses an outfit which would be excellent for the Indian climate but is not suitable to ours. If the story is true, and I am sorry to say that I see no reason to doubt it, I can only characterise the treatment as heartlessly cruel and worthy of the condemnation of all decent men. It is alleged that another gentleman has been victimised by Mr. Douse in a similar manner. This gentleman was in good employ in Madras, but was led by the specious promises made him by Mr. Douse to give up his situation and enter the service of the firm. An arrangement was made whereby a certain sum was to be paid to his wife, who is in England. It is said that this unfortunate gentleman has not received a penny from Douse, while his wife has had only one payment, and is penniless, and, indeed, were it not for the devoted kindness of some friends in England, she would now be starving. Then we have the complaint of Mr. Gordon, who says that he arranged to avance £2,500 on a second mortgage on the Alliance Mill at Ahmedabad. This money was sent through Mr. Douse, and the company say that they have only received part. What did Mr. douse do with the money? Again, there is the extraordinary story of a gentleman who seems to have been promised the reversion of the secretaryship of the Company or companies with which Mr. Douse was connected. These are a few only of the stories—and not the most serious of the stories which have been current lately. They have been supplemented by others which allege that certain English firms habeen badly treated by Mr Douse in earlier days. It is of course possible, that Mr. Douse can provide explanations which will satisfy the shareholders, his creditors, and those who have suffered in consequence of his treatment of them. If such be the case he will be well advised if he takes the first steamer for London, and meets his creditors face to face. If does not take this step he must not be surprised if his creditors attempt to secure his presence in this country by other means, which means, in plain English, the insistence of the law. In any case, Mr. Douse's affairs must be the subject of a most stringent euquiry. The collapse of his company, and his own failure, must have caused a good deal of injury to Indian industrial enterprise by not only shaking the confidence of investors in this country, but by lowering our commerial reputation, in the eyes of the many natives of India with whom he was brought into contact

THURSDAY'S EARTHQUAKE.

Mr. Michie Smith writes to the "Madras Mail":—"Earthquake shocks strong enough to be felt are by no means common in Madras, so that the one felt this morning is likely to create some interest. Before the interest dies away I would like to appeal through you for information on the following points. (a) The intensity of the shock. (b) The duration. (c) Whether or not it was accompanied by any sound; and if so of what description. Here (Nungumbaukum) the shock began as a gentle oscillation about 3h. 10m. 30s. and continued for rather more than half a minute. There were three distinct maxima. My first assistant telegraphs from Kodaikanal:—'Severe earthquake 3h. 10m. Morning. Doors shook violently, eight distinct tremors till six, time duration, intensity recorded.' The last shock felt in Madras—at least the last one generally felt—was in May, 1892. My own impression of this morning's shock is that it was less intense than the shock in 1892, and certainly less intense than that of December, 1881. Letters on the subject should be addressed to me at The Observatory, Kodaikanal."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Barque Wikstrom (Jur) 684 tons, Captain B.G. Logvengren will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

The Bargue Grosvenor, 517 tons, Captain C. W. Brebner, sailed yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Gloamin, 2,248 tons, Captain J. W Learmouth, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Portsaid, (28th January,) in ballast.

The Hansa Line s.s. Lindenfels, 1,862 tons, Captain G. Kennewig sailed on Saturday for Hamburg and Bremen with a general cargo.

The B.I.S.N. Co's s.s. Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E.C. Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 8th February, with a general cargo, and the following passengers, Lieutenant Stewart, two sisters of mercy, Mrs. Brierly, Mrs. O. Gorinon, Mrs. Cubbon and 2 children, Mr. G. Morarjee and 51 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 10.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Nizam	2041	Eliot	Calcutta		T Morrison & Co
H M S Eclipse		P W Bush			Flag Ship
H M S Lapwing		Lambert			Royal Navy
Gulf of Trinidad	1494	Duncanson			B & P S N Co
Dalhousie		Warden	Wet Basin		R I M S
Bhundara	2215	Stunt			M M & Co
Shannon	2380	Chellew			P & O Co
Onda	3410	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Crebbin			T M & Co
P Wikstrom Jn bque	685	Gopvem Gren			L & Co
Oolobaria	3429	Gray			M M & Co
Candleshoe	2450	Lush			R S & Sons
Arion	1833	Clough			A Montochoff
Massilia	2008	Gadd	China		P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—February 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	Madeline	1862	Rasmussen	Kobe	17-2	C Eduljee
B	Paramatta	2854	Symons	China	13-2	P & O Co
C	Candia	4195	Haughton	Japan	13-2	P & O S N Co
F	Sultan	1781	Bohnsack	Hamburg	16-2	F Heyer
H & J	Unique	1299	Bjonness	Antwerp	12-2	J Mackintosh
K	Gloamin			Karachi	17-2	F F & Co
P	Sutlej	2103	Weston	London	15-2	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
	Ponani	552	Fakeer	Bhownager	10-2	Shprd & Co
	Indravati	513	Budroo	Karachi	10-2	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
1	Bq Grosvenor	511	Brebner	Mauritius	11-2	H S Sidick
2	Lindenfels	1863	Keimeweg	Hamburg	10-2	G & Co
3	Melpomene	1854	Sabadine	Hongkong	15-2	A L S N Co
5	India	2290	Robertson	Zanzibar	19-2	M M & Co
9	Umballa	3500	Campbell	Calcutta	11-2	M M & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	Aden	17-2	P & O S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Safari .... 1433 tons gross .... F Heyer

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime. or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Melpomene s	Sabbadin	Trieste, via Karrachi
	Gloamin s	Learmouth	Port Said, Jan. 28.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Feb. 8.
	Bezwada s	Tyrrel	Calcutta, &c.
11	Trold s	Sunday	Calcutta, Jan 31.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Wingrove s	Nutman	Liverpool.
	Merkara s	Sharpe	Calcutta, &c.
	Hambleton s	Galley	Calcutta.
	Carthage s	Lindon	London.
	Lindenfels s	Kennewig	Hamburg, &c.
11	Umballa s	Campbell	Calcutta, &c
	Grosvenor (bque)	Brebner	Mauritius

The bacque P Wikstrom (Jur), Captain Logvengren, obtained her port clearance on Saturday, for Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday.

Steamer Caledonia, for London.
" Melpomene, for China, &c.
" Naseri, for Persian Gulf.
" India, for Zanzibar, &c.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 12th February, 1900.

The Squadron will parade To-Morrow, Tuesday the 13th instant, at Church Gate Station, at 6-45 a.m. Dress—Drill order.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th February, 1900.

1. Orderly Sergts for the ensuing week:—
No. 1 Co Sergt J C Spencer.
No. 2 Co Sergt H O Coates.
2. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Co. Town Hall Compound and No. 2 Co. Nesbit Road Head-quarters, Tuesday and Thursday 10-inch R M L Gun drill, at 8-45 p.m.
3. There will be class Firing at Coorla on Wednesday next the 14th instant. Trains leaves the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 6-12 a.m.
4. A proficiency class will be formed and will meet at the Corps Club on Tuesday 13th instant, at 6-30 p.m., and at Nesbit Lane Head-quarters on Thursday 15th instant, at 9 p.m.
Members should bring their drill books to the class.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—February 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

For Judgment.

185-10,420-95—Pestonjee R and K—Gokulchand Bahadurmal and another vs Luchminarayen Mukhanlal and others —Bhaishanker and K.

For Consent Decree.

462-99—Tyebjee D and Co—Moghibai vs Bhaijee Bhimjee—Bhaishanker and K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

736-98—In person—Jafferbhai Khakeebhai vs Perbhaf Khakeebhai and others—Daphtary and F.

230-99—K D Shroff—Kharsedjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff and another vs Assabai and others—M N Saklatwalla and in person.

653-99—R P Bharucha—Shivnandan Dookhi and others vs Hurdeodas Chamiram—Khunderao and S.

682-99—Thakurdas D C and H—Dunabai vs Meghjee Visram and others.

691—In person a pauper—Mahomed Cassum Pujara vs Abdul Rahman Hassam and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

205-98—Matubai J and M—Vadilal Lalubhai vs Ratilal Bapalal—Chitnis M and M.

415-99—Payne G S and Co—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Nassurbhoy Carramsey and others—Dikshit and D.

717-97—Nanu and H—The Manmar Mnfg Co Ld vs Mooljee Jivraj and others—Payne G S and M Manshuklal D and J and Pestonjee R and K.

636-98—Payne G S and M—Esufally Faizallabhoy and others vs Harrikisondas Harribhai and others—Crawford B and Co.

639-98—Payne G S and M—Esufally Faizallabhoy vs Farben Fabriken Bayer and Co Ld—Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

256-99—Manshuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J. Part heard.

289-98—Khunderao and S—Chandulal Sukial and others vs Shomlal Sakhanand and others—Payne G S. and Co.

442-98—Wadia and Co—Purshotum Shewji vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K.

459-99—Bhaishunker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and Co.

76-93—Mansuklal D and J—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas—Muljee and B and Little and Co.

376-99—Sorabjee and J—Phiroz Ruttonjee Watcha vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

387-98—Sorabjee and J—Abdool Hoosein Nujmudin vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

486-98—Daphtary and F—Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Sorabjee and J.

563-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin—Sorabjee and J.

198-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Muncheshaw Bomanjee Chotia vs Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale and others—Thakurdas D C and H B and K and Edgelow G and W.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

Summary suit for dismissal in Chamber.

304-99—K D Shroff—Sorabji Ardesir Vachagandy vs Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

187-99—Nanu and H—Nowroji Jeehangir Gamadia vs Jamasjee Manockjee Patel—Wadia and G. Part heard.

577-98—Maganlal and Co—Hookmajee Bhootajee vs Ramlal Mehgraj and another—Bhaishanker and K.

296-99—In person—Seskaran Somirmal vs Nathmal Shivdas and others.

629-99—In person—Esmail Miya Aba Miya vs Antone Francis Fernandes.

649-99—Hiralal M and M—Joosub Dawood vs Rajeshri Gunesh Sukharam and others—Ardeshir H and D, Sorabjee and J, and Payne G S and Co.

692-99—In person—Thacker Chena Chanda vs Thacker Veljee Champi.

486-99—Hiralal M and M—Hoorbai vs Siddick Gool Mahomed and others—K King and C, Smetham B and Noble, Bicknell M and M.

20-98—Smetham B and Noble—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M, Wadia and G, Smetham B and Noble, Bicknell M and M, and R P Mehta.

642-99—Ardeshir H and D—Luxmidas Nagindas and others vs Gulabdas Gangaram and others—Matubai J and M and Edgelow G and W.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH OF FEBRUARY, 1900.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and at Agra and Deesa, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the readings are remarkably uniform.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The temperature both maximum and minimum continues to be in excess of normal in almost all districts. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Cuddapah and the lowest 51° at Sirsa.

Humidity has increased considerably in Sind and Rajputana, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Punjab and at Jacobabad, Agra, Ajmere, Neemuch, Manglore and Coimbatore.

Rain amounting to 0·01 cent has fallen at Jeypore.

The isobars indicate the existence of a disturbance somewhere to the north of Jacobabad, and the weather in Sind, the Punjab and Rajputana is unsettled and is becoming slightly favourable for local rain.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Feb. 10.

Saturday's pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan and North West India and has changed by small amounts elsewhere. A depression is in course of formation in Punjab and Upper Sind where the pressure is in considerable to large defect, Skies are overcast are a few drops of rain have fallen at Quetta, Sambar and Sissagur. Mean temperature is normal in Assam, but is in excess in all the remaining provinces, the excess ranges from five to eight degrees over a large area comprising Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, North Western Provinces, Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujrat, Central India, Central Provinces, Berar and Bombay Deccan. Both day and night the temperatures are above normal, except in Assam and Madras Coast.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—February 10.

10 p.m. .... 77·9

SUNDAY.—February 11.

6 a.m. .... 71·9
10 a.m. .... 77·3
2 p.m. .... 78·1
4 p.m. .... 78·3

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th February, 1900.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Byculla School:—At 4-30 p.m., on Monday and Thursday.
(2) St Mary's College:—At 4-15 p.m., to-morrow (Tuesday) and 7-15 a.m., on Thursday.
(3) Cathedral High School:—At 3-45 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday and Thursday.
(4) Byculla Scottish School:—At 3-30 p.m., on Wednesday.
(5) John Connon School:—At 3-30 p.m., on Friday.
(6) F Company—At 5-15 p.m., to-day (Monday) the 12th instant at St Mary's College, Nesbit Road.
(7) D Company—At 5 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 12th instant, at the Telegraph Quarters.
(8) G Company—At 5 p.m. on Thursday the 15th instant, on the open space of ground in front of the Head-quarters.
(9) There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-15 p.m., on Wednesday the 14th instant, on the open space of ground in front of the Head-quarters.

2 The Regiment will parade on Friday and Saturday next the 16th and 17th instant to assist in lining the streets, on the occasions of the landing of the Right Honorable Lord Northcote, C B, Governor of Bombay elect, on the former date and of the departure on the latter date of His Excellency, Lord Sandhurst, G C I E. (Honorary Colonel of the Corps). Time and place will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Annual Meeting of the Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association has been fixed to take place from 19th to 24th instant.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES



If I were asked what feature of my business ad contributed most to my success I would unhesitatingly say, "Telling the truth."—MUNYON.

AN EVANGELIST OF MYSORE SOUNDS THEIR PRAISE.

Mr. Ben. A. Arogzam, Evangelist, London Mission, Hoskole, *via* Whitefield, South India, writes: "It is nearly eight months since a box of your Asthma Cure was sent to me at my request. I tried it in my own case and found it to be the very best medicine I have ever tried. Kindly excuse me for not writing to you before this, and thanking you for the benefit I received. I am sounding the praises of your remedies far and wide. Being an Evangelist, I have many opportunities of seeing sick people, and find that they gladly accept your medicines when they see that one of their own country has found relief from Munyon's Remedies. I am a living advertisement for your remedies, as I have the greatest faith in them, and tell the same to all others."

Every Day Adds New Names to the Long List of People who have been Restored to Health.

☞ Send for MUNYON'S "Guide to Health."

47 Remedies for 47 Ailments.

Bombay:—BEYNON & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., and F. B. MURZBAN & Co.; Jumma Musjid:—DARA BROS.; Crawford Market:—D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.; Byculla:—N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 117, Bazaar Gate Street; Poona:—BEYNON & Co. Igatpura, Lonauli, Mhow, Bhusawal and Nagpur:—The CO-OPERATIVE STORES; Nagpur:—J. J. VELLOZ; Hyderabad (Deccan):—LESLIE GAY & Co.; Hubli & Dharwar:—Mr. G. GOBBANAVAR and al respectable Chemists.

Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY, 23, Apollo Street Bombay.

THE FAR EAST.

ABDICATION OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Telegrams from Pekin state the result of a solemn council held on the 24th morning, which was attended by all the Presidents of Boards, Grand Secretaries and Councillors. The Emperor

We understand that with the appointment of Mr. Vajeshankar Gowrishankar Oza as Dewan and Mr. Harilal Sewailal as Naeb Dewan of Bhownuggar, the State Council, consisting of heads of departments responsible to his Highness only, which was started by the late Maharaj Saheb, will be dissolved. Mr. Guzdar, the Judicial Member of the Council, will, we hear, revert to his professional practice in Rajkote, and Mr. Proctor Sims and Dr. Burjorji, the Public Works and Medical Members of the Council.

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee, to which the Bill to provide for the protection of certain telegraphic press messages was refe-

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE "helicoprion" is a spiral fossil rather like an elephant's trunk coiled up, or the fossil shell "ammonite." Is was found at Krasnoufimsk, in Russia, in the strata of Artinsk, and studied by M. Karpinsky, Director of the Geological Committee of St. Petersburgh, who has named it Helicoprion Bessonowi, after M. Bessonow, the finder. The fossil is built up of enamelled or toothed segments not unlike a saw coiled in a flat spiral; hence the name. One about five inches across has about 150 teeth. It is thought to represent a prolongation of the vertebra of a sea-fish analogous to the "ray," but its function is unknown.

Dr. Erland Nordenskjold, son of the well-known explorer, went to Patagonia lately and found remains of the mysterious animal generally known as "Neomylodon," in a cave near the farm of Puerto Consuelo or Eberhardt. While rowing with Dr. O. Borge, his companion, on the narrow channel of Ultima Esperanza, when the sea was calm or only ruffled by a slight swell, he saw bits of skin floating on the surface. They were washed from the beach, and came originally from the cliffs of bituminous mesozoic slate. The top of the stones was dry, and they sank when it was wetted.

Their specific gravity was 2.71, whereas that of the water was a little over, 1, and the question arises how did they float. In an article to "Nature," Dr. Nordenskjold explains the effect by the greasy nature of the slate repelling the water, and small air bubbles with seaweed or diatoms buoying them up. A considerable amount of solid matter is thus transported by the sea water in the channel.

In recent "Transactions of the Institution of Mining Engineers" there is an interesting article by Mr. W. M. Brewer on the mineral resources of Vancouver Island. Gold, magnetic iron ore, and coal are chiefly mentioned. The climate is temperate, and harbours are plentiful, but there is a lack of good roads and trails to the interior. The same scientific authority has an article by Mr. Douglas S. S. Steuart on the goldfields of Zoutpansberg in the north of the Transvaal. They cover 3,500 square miles. Auriferous veins occur in the schists of the Murchison range. Auriferous rocks also occur at the base of the Drakenberg sandstones and conglomerates.

The edible cockle is the subject of a memoir of the Liverpool Marine Biology Committee by Mr. J. Johnstone. Its economic importance is dwelt upon.

According to Mr. M. A. Carleton, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture (Bulletin No. 16), there are seven distinct "rusts" affecting cereals in the United States. The worst is the "black rust" of oats and wheat, a fungus which does incalculable injury. The report describes methods of keeping the rust away.

In the "Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist," Mr. R. A. Gatty describes a number of "pigmy flint implements," or small, neatly-worked flint weapons found in East Lancashire and South Yorkshire. They were associated with rough, not polished, implements of the new Stone Age. They are like some found in France, Belgium, and in Indian caverns.

A combined oil or spirit and electric motor-car has been tried in France. The oil motor is used for ordinary work, but its excess of power drives a dynamo and charges accumulators which work the electric motor and assist the car up hills.

The French are trying motor barges on canals. The motors are about 12-horsepower, and drive twin propellers, and the speed is greater than with horses on the towpath. This is a good idea and might be extended to lighters.

The wireless telegraph is on trial for communicating between two ferry houses across Lake Michigan. The railway company owning the ferry hopes to save on telegrams by its use.

Mr. Raddatz has been surveying the bottom of Lake Michigan off Milwaukee Harbour with his submarine boat, and thus proving its usefulness. He has had two alarming experiences. Once the vessel stuck on yielding clay, and another time ran her nose on a bank from which they could hardly get her off.

A German surgeon having produced local anæsthesia with cocaine injected by "subarachnoidian puncture," not subcutaneously, Dr. Tuffier, of Paris, has adopted the method and found it serve for even long operations. It can be employed when general anæsthesia by chloroform is forbidden.

The broad and narrow gauges are united in a three rail line connecting Cabourg, Luc, and Caen and other towns in Normandy. The middle rail serves for both gauges, but obviously two trains cannot pass each other on the two lines. The system is a compromise between the existing broad and narrow gauge lines, and enables them to work in combination.

Cherrapunji, in Assam, and north-east of Calcutta, is perhaps the rainest place on earth. The mean annual rainfall is there about 40 feet, and in a single month about 12 feet have been known to fall. During the first 5 1-2 months of this year about 21 feet were registered, and in a single week over five feet.

In a paper to the Biological Society of Washington Mr. L. F. Ward describes the fossil forests of Arizona, and demonstrates that they are of Mezozoic Age, and ranging from the Permian to the Upper Trias formation. Most of the petrified logs of Arizona lie in A pache country, and seem to have been accumulated by currents of water in a space eight miles square, in Mezozoic times. They are of the Auraucanian pine species, and have been silicified by water. They are very hard, and it has been proposed to utilise them for emery, but the corundum industry in Canada has checked this development.

Last summer, a Norwegian ship, under Captain Grondhal, brought from the north of Greenland two young musk oxen to Tromso, Norway. These are the first of the species in Europe. They are like big sheep, and have become acclimatised in Norway.

At the Paris Exhibition there will be a gigantic map of New York City, 28 by 24 feet, and on a scale of 800 feet to the inch. It shows all trees, parks, ferries, piers, &c., and gives "contour lines," which indicate the heights and hollows of the ground. Besides it will be shown a map of New York, dated 1641, and another of 1800.

In discussing the absence of the true science in our Magazines "Nature" remarks that "a few editors (of popular magazines), with scientific knowledge as well as literary capacity might do much to increase interest in natural knowledge and raise their readers' minds above the dead level of indifferent fiction and sensational science."

When air is liquefied, nitrogen and oxygen condense simultaneously, so that the liquid has the composition of the gas mixture in the air. As soon, however, as evaporation recommences, the composition begins to change. At first the escaping gas is essentially nitrogen. After a while the vapours again contain the two gases in the proportions in which they are found in the atmosphere. That point occurs when about 70 per cent. of the liquid has evaporated, and 81 per cent. of the original nitrogen, and 35 per cent. of the oxygen have escaped; the remaining liquid contains the two bodies in equal proportions, afterwards oxygen begins to predominate in the vapours. These numbers concern evaporation at atmospheric pressure. In vacuo, the evaporation of the two gases proceeds more rapidly; at increased pressure, more slowly. The changes may be observed with the help of a glowing chip of wood. At first the wood will be extinguished when held over the liquid; then it will brighten up, and when dipped into the liquid burn intensely. Powdered carbon, soaked with liquid air, puffs away like gunpowder on ignition, and explodes when a detonator cap is employed. This seems very strange when we think of the exceedingly low temperature of the liquid.—180 deg. C.

Finlay's comet, discovered by Mr. Finlay, of the Cape of Good Hope, on September 20, 1886, is due to return to Perihelion next month. It has a period of about 6 1-2 years, and was observed in the summer of 1893. M. Schulhof thinks that the chances of its being observed next month are very slight, but in 1903 he calculates that the comet will be very brilliant, and will approach the earth about the middle of August. Looking so far forward as 1910, the comet will make a near approach to Jupiter, and will thus afford an opportunity of estimating the mass of the giant planet.—Some remarkable meteors appear to have been observed recently judging from notes in various papers. A correspondent, writing from Stocksfield-on-Tyne, says that on January 7 he saw a meteor which "left the zenith and traversed the heavens in a southward direction, ending its course by exploding similar to a rocket. The path of the luminous body was marked by a long stream of light. The meteor and its phosphorescent train were visible for the space of two or three seconds." A "daylight meteor" was seen by another observer from Beckenham Kent at about 3 p.m. on January 9. It was a brilliant meteor about 60 degrees above the horizon, and in a general direction from a little to the north of west to the south of east. Although the sun was shining brightly at the time from a cloudless sky all over, the meteor was very distinct and apparently of a large size. It comprised a head, a brightly glowing body which as it passed across the sky appeared to throw off, as it were flakes of flame. The meteor leaving a trail of bright light behind it vanished as it seemed quite low down and very little above the horizon.

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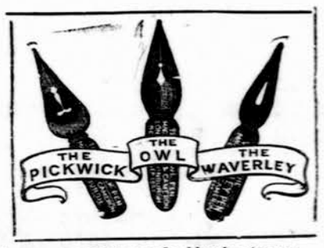
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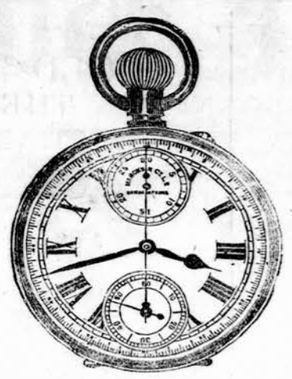
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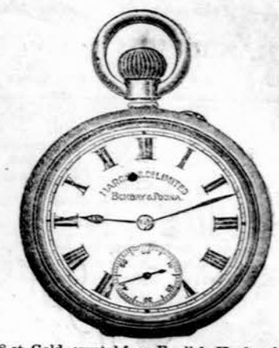
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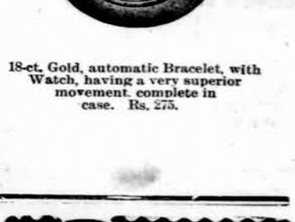
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